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ABSTRACT

Prepared by the Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment, this 1967 report is a summary of the program findings with relation to Columbia County, Oregon. As stated, the overall objective of the program was promotion of the economic adjustment of specific rural, low-income areas--including the occupational adjustment of individual residents. In furtherance of this objective, a mobile team of 3 interviewers, 1 counselor, 1 labor area analyst, and 6 temporary personnel collected information pertaining to Columbia County. The findings are reported in the document in terms of a general description of the county, historical notes, population trends, agriculture, industries and nonagriculture, payrolls and income, natural resources, industrial plant sites, labor force data, available human resources, and the methodology used. Included are 15 tables, 3 graphs, and an appendix showing the questionnaires and keypunch cards utilized in the study. (A related document is ED 048 964.) (MJB)

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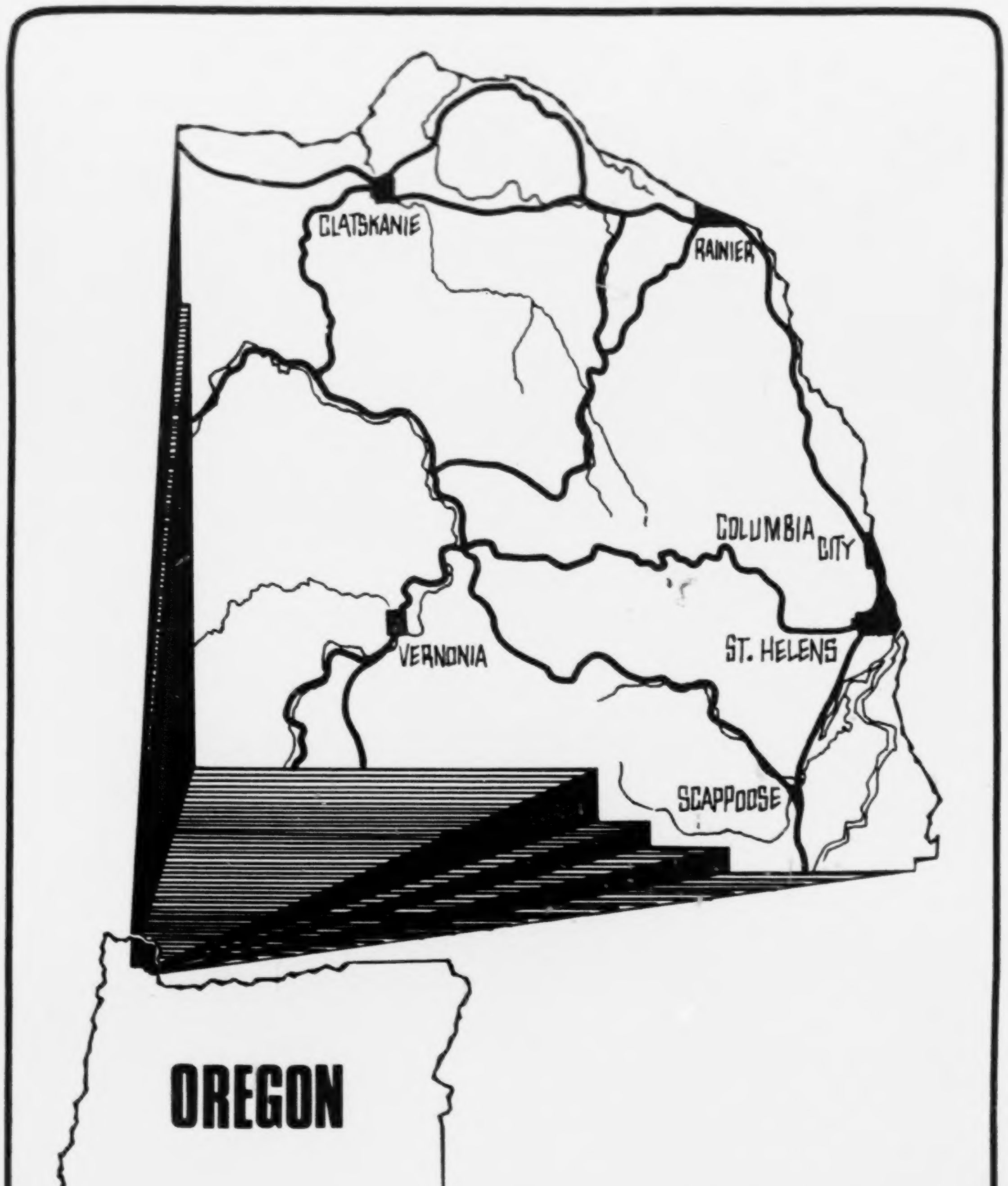
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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
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COMBINED ECONOMIC BASE REPORT AND APPLICANT POTENTIAL REPORT

AN EVALUATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF A RURAL OREGON COUNTY

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

J. N. PEET, COMMISSIONER

PREPARED BY
OREGON STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
ELDON CONE, DIRECTOR
HAROLD TAPP, RURAL AREA REPRESENTATIVE

JUNE 1967

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Frontispiece-- 1

Table of Contents--- 3

Introduction-- 5

General Description of County----------------------------- 7 - 11

Historical Notes-- 12 - 13

Population Trends--- 14 - 15

Agriculture--- 16 - 18

Industries, Nonagricultural------------------------------- 19 - 29

Payrolls and Income--------------------------------------- 30 - 31

Natural Resources--- 32 - 33

Industrial Plant Sites------------------------------------ 34 - 35

Labor Force Data-- 36 - 42

The Available Human Resource------------------------------ 43 - 49

Methodology--- 50 - 61

Acknowledgements-- 63

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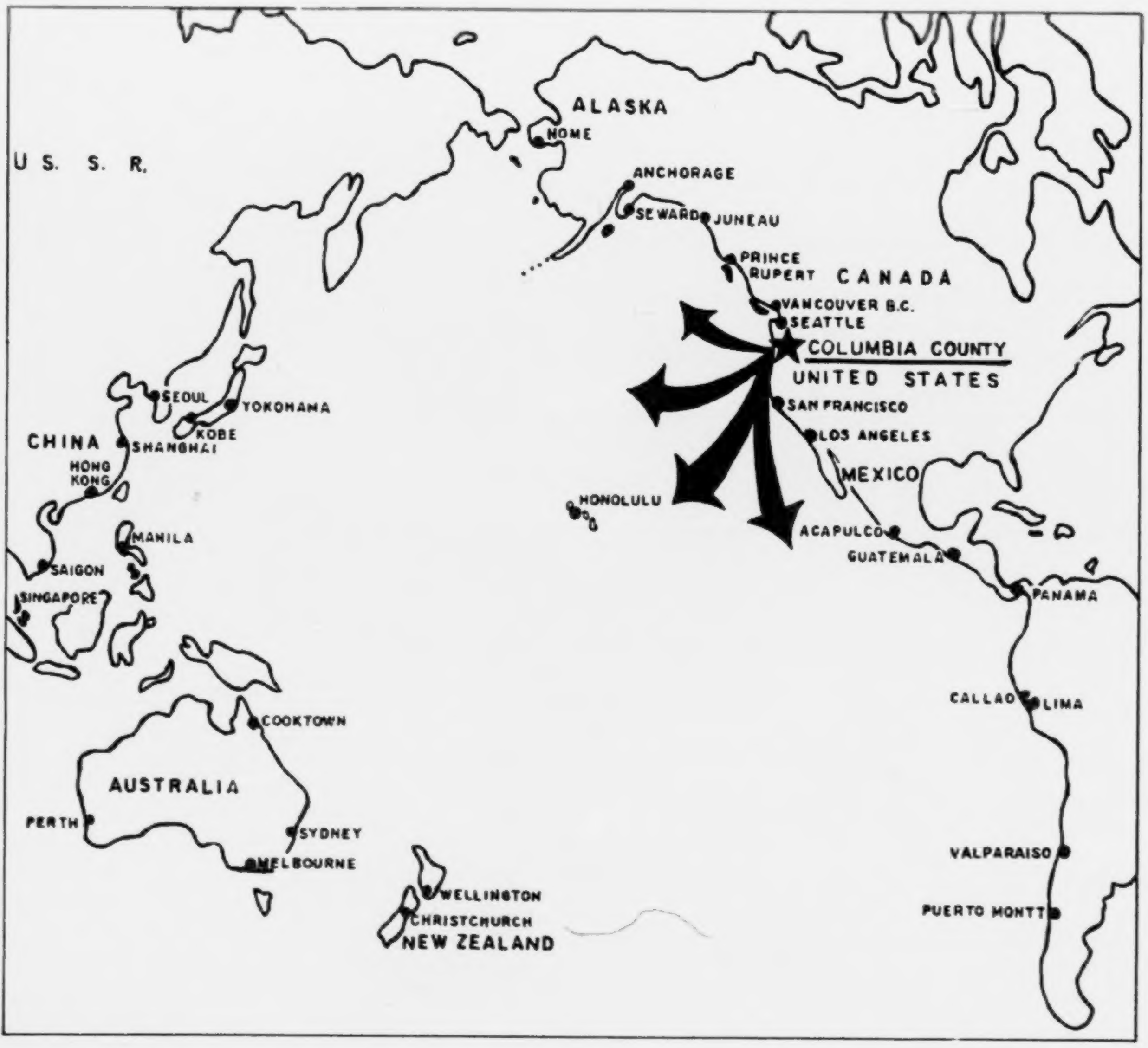
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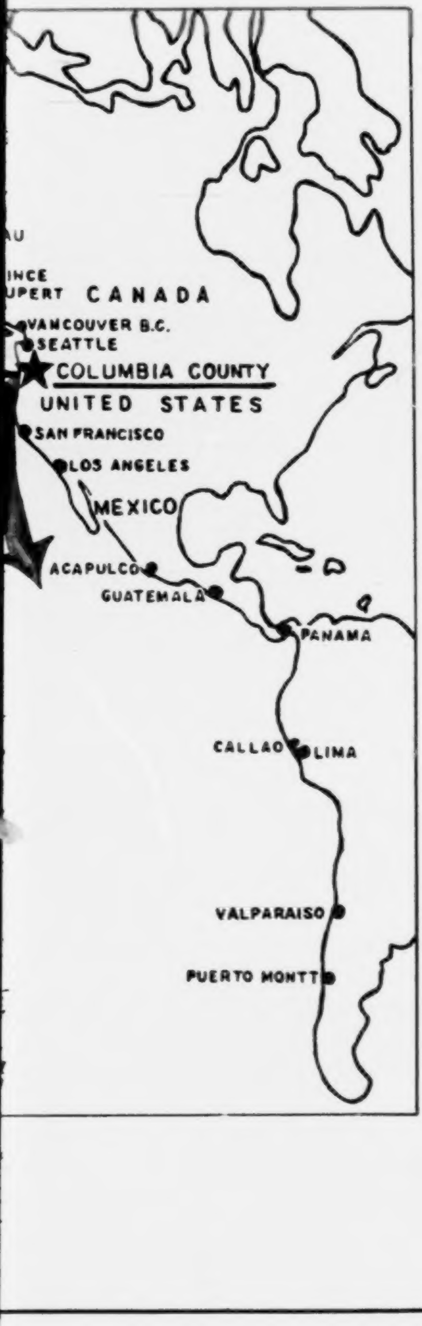
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Columbia County is located on the deep water channel of the Columbia River, having a shoreline which extends from approximately 50 miles to 90 miles upstream from the mouth of the river.

In relation to the coastline of the North American continent, the mouth of the Columbia is almost centrally located, putting the Columbia River ports in an advantageous position for shipping in any direction.

INTRODUCTION

The Smaller Communities Services Program of the Oregon Department of Employment is used as a means of expanding the services of the agency to cope with the needs of rural, low income areas. Many of these areas are served only partially and inadequately by the present system of permanent employment service local offices. The overall objective of the program is promotion of the economic adjustment of these areas, including the occupational adjustment of the individual residents. In furtherance of the overall objective, the major responsibilities of the program are to:

(a) Determine the current and potential manpower resources of the area.

(b) Determine the current and projected future manpower needs of the area.

(c) Provide employment counseling and placement assistance to residents of the area with relation to jobs both within and outside the area.

(d) Assist the community in cataloging and evaluating its economic resource.

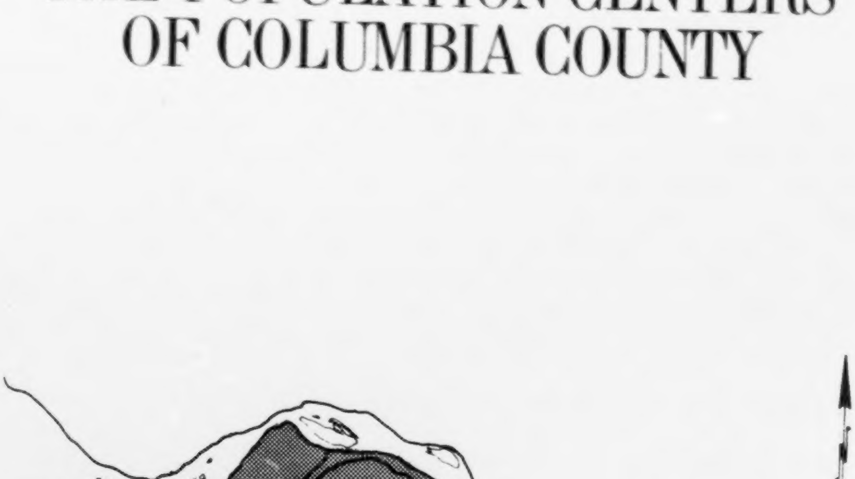
(e) Cooperate with other agencies and community groups in developing programs for economic development.

The Smaller Communities Services Program is operated by the Oregon Department of Employment under the authorization of, and with funds provided by, the Bureau of Employment Security of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The herein report is a summary of the Program findings with relation to Columbia County, Oregon. These findings are the result of field work performed over a period of three months by a Mobile Team composed of three interviewers, one counselor, one labor area analyst and six temporary personnel hired in Columbia County, expressly for the study. The report was received and approved by county officials prior to printing.

Credit for any degree of success achieved by the Mobile Team must be shared with the various civic and community groups (see page 63) who worked both faithfully and well in publicizing the work of the team, and in securing community cooperation.

THE POPULATION CENTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY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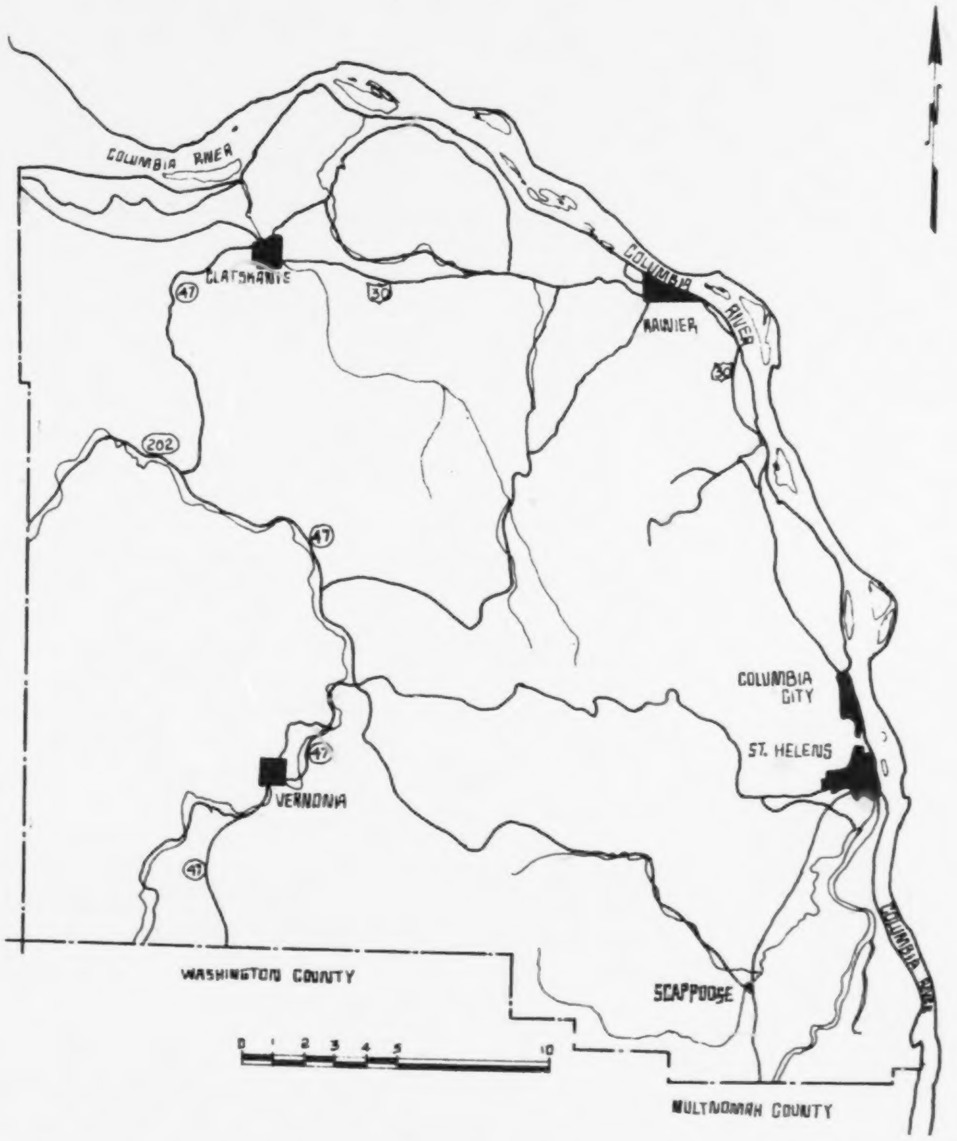
Throughout this report, reference is made to various areas by naming the incorporated centers of the areas. Figure 2 shows how the county was divided for purposes of the study. Largely, the divisions were based on postal routes radiating from the incorporated areas.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SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

AREA DEFINITION AND LOCATION

Columbia County is located in northwestern Oregon, being bounded on the west by Clatsop County, on the south by Washington and Multnomah counties, and on the north and east by the Columbia River, which separates the county from the more highly industrialized portions of Cowlitz County, Washington. St. Helens, the county seat, is located on the Columbia River, approximately 35 miles down river from the city of Portland, Oregon, and about twice that distance up river from the Pacific Ocean.

The area comprises some 646 square miles, all hilly or mountainous in nature, except for a narrow strip at the foot of the Columbia watershed along the Columbia River, and an even narrower valley in the Nehalem watershed in the southwestern portion of the county. The general topography of the county is extremely broken, with elevations running from tidewater along the Columbia River, to an excess of 2,000 feet along the ridges of the Nehalem watershed.

CLIMATE

Average annual temperatures vary from an approximate 48 degrees in the southwestern part of the county to approximately 52 degrees along the Columbia River. The southwestern part of the county offers the greater range of temperatures. Rainfall varies from 40 to 70 inches annually.

GENERAL

Of the county's 421,000 acres
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*Estimated population 1965, Center for Population Research, Portland State

SMALLER COMMUNITIES PROGRAM
COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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GENERAL

Of the county's 421,000 acres, more than 340,000 are in commercial forest land, slightly more than 65,000 are in agricultural use, 4,000 are in natural grass or brush and 7,000 are in town or industrial sites and tidelands. The area is served by more than 125 miles of state primary and secondary roads, and 664 miles of county owned and maintained roads. Population centers are in St. Helens (5,380), Rainier (1,203), Vernonia (1,560), Scappoose (1,000) and Clatskanie (930)* which comprise the incorporated areas. Considerably more than one half of the county's population resides outside the incorporated areas.

By nature of its topography the county is divided into two separate areas. The first, in order of both population and industry, lies along the Columbia River watershed, and holds 85 percent of the county's nonagricultural wage and salary jobs. From sea level at the river, this area slopes upward south and west to an elevation of approximately 1,200 feet, which constitutes the divide between the Columbia and Nehalem watersheds.

The southern approximately half of the county lies in the Nehalem watershed and, except for the narrow valley of the river itself, is extremely mountainous and is used principally for tree farming. The town of Vernonia and the rural communities of Birkenfield and Mist lie in this part of the county. Vernonia is served by rail and

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d population 1965, Center for Population Research, Portland State College.

GENERAL (Cont.)

motor freight lines, but there is no common carrier passenger service available anywhere in the southwestern part of the county. The entire Nehalem valley is, however, easily accessible over State Highway 47 and U. S. Highway 26. Vernonia is less than 50 miles from the city of Portland over these routes.

RELATION TO SURROUNDING AREAS

The entire area along the Columbia River as far down river as St. Helens is within easy commuting distance of the Portland Metropolitan Area. As a result, an appreciable portion of the residents, particularly in the Scappoose area, commute to employment in Portland. Rainier is directly across the river from the Longview - Kelso, Washington, industrial complex and many of the people in the Rainier area commute to work in the State of Washington. As a matter of fact, in recent years, some of the residents of the Clatskanie area have also commuted to work in the Longview - Kelso area. However, a major producer has recently installed a sizeable pulp and paper operation just west of Clatskanie, in Clatsop County, and it appears that the commuting pattern is now reversed with many Longview residents commuting through Columbia to Clatsop County, and many Rainier and Clatskanie residents also commuting to Clatsop County.

Except for a tenuous connection with the semi-industrialized area of Washington County, the Vernonia district is, for practical purposes, isolated. The 1957 abandonment of the only lumber producing mill in the Vernonia area caused a 35 percent loss of employment in the ensuing five years. This has recently been partly offset by some scattered gains in nonmanufacturing employment. A large percentage of the Vernonia labor force commutes approximately 70 miles (round trip) daily to the Hillsboro or Beaverton area in Washington County for work. There are no common carriers serving the Vernonia area. The distance to the nearest feasible labor market, and the need for reliable personal transportation is a handicap to many Vernonia residents, who might otherwise find employment away from the area.

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INDUSTRY

The manufacturing industry of Columbia County will be more fully treated on pages 19 through 21, hence, the description here will be very brief.

The basic industry of the area is now, and has been since the first settlement of the area, the processing of forest products. This industry has undergone some drastic changes over the years. It was, at first, almost wholly the primary production of raw lumber, from vast virgin stands of native timber. As these stands became depleted, the processing plants were supplied with logs which were rafted in from other areas. At the same time the industry was changing over to pulp, paper, insulating products, veneer and plywood until, today, raw lumber is only a small part of overall production. In the meantime, a program of restocking cutover lands was getting under way and harvesting of these restocked areas is now in progress. In fact, it is estimated that the current rate of wood and wood fibre products manufacture can be maintained from timber harvested on a sustained yield basis from tree farms within the county.

AGRICULTURE, both in point of numbers employed and of gross dollar value is the second most important industry in Columbia County. However, the average annual wage of the farm worker is depressingly low, when compared to other counties in the state. Here, as in most other areas, there is a continuing loss in the number employed in agriculture. In the five years ending in 1959, there was a 30 percent drop in the total farm acreage. There was a further drop of nine percent in the five years ending in 1964, despite a ten percent increase in the total number of farms. Almost all of the increase in the number of farms was in plots of less than 50 acres, a fact contrary to both state and national trends and highly indicative of an increase in the number of part-time farmers who are primarily employed in nonagricultural industry. Further evidence of this lies in the fact that, for the five years ending in 1964, the total value of all farm crops sold was down an approximate 12.3 percent, and the average total sales per farm was down approximately 16.6 percent. Paradoxically, the average per acre dollar value of all farm lands rose an approximate 62.7 percent during the same period, but this appears to represent the value of a considerable portion of the farm lands for use as industrial or residential sites. There are no zoning laws in the county, hence any land in the county is open for use as an industrial site. Agricultural classifications have been assigned on the basis of current use, only.

The total income of all farm operators from sources other than the farm was almost 25 percent greater than the gross value of all crops sold. On the basis of those farm operators reporting cash sales of less than $2,500, it appears that roughly four out of five farm operators received the majority of their spendable income from sources other than the farm.

NONMANUFACTURING industry has shown a much slower growth rate in Columbia County than in the rest of the State of Oregon. This appears to be the natural result of two salient factors: (a) two thirds of the county population lives within easy shopping commute of a metropolitan area, which has held back the growth of retail trade and (b)the county is less advantageously situated for the development of a healthy service industry. These two industries have carried the bulk of nonmanufacturing employment expansion in the State of Oregon, as elsewhere. The quality of health and other professional service in the county is good, but the quantity per capita is low, and will probably undergo some future upward adjustment, particularly in the health services field.

Slow population growth during the past two decades has held the expansion of government to a minimum. The trend is now upward, however, along with the population.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES furnish only a minimal amount of employment in Columbia County, although the county is well served in these respects. A projected atomic powered generating plant will raise the level of employment in this category, if present plans mature. Most of the transportation is furnished by Portland based firms and even though many Columbia County residents are employed by these firms, their payroll headquarters are in Portland. Deep water shipping facilities are available, but largely unused. Common carrier passenger transportation is confined to bus service by one company s
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FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE has been a dormant branch of industry for many years, but is now in a revival stage, with prospects for increased activity and expended employment during the next ten years.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

HOUSING

Well located modern housing, for sale at prices which the average working family can afford to pay, is extremely scarce in Columbia County.

Most of the problem with housing stems from the lack of zoning laws in the county. Even in the incorporated areas where some degree of zoning does exist, dilapidated and even abandoned buildings are so prevalent and scattered as to detract from the values of sound buildings and dwellings. Clatskanie is the only incorporated area where modern, planned housing is under development, and here the houses are generally sold before they are completed.

Outside the incorporated areas, and particularly along U. S. Highway between St. Helens and the Multnomah County line there has been a general building up, either on platted lots or on sites ranging in size from one-half acre, up. Overall, the resultant situation has not been good. Because of the present lack of zoning laws or building restrictions, much of the prime agricultural land and many of the really excellent building sites are being preempted by small groups of miscellaneous architecture, generally clumped in those spots where farmers have been willing to part with sites. Little attention seems to have been paid to such things as drainage, possible future installations of streets or roads or, perhaps at some later date, centralized water supply or sewage disposal facilities.

Fortunately, it will be relatively easy to correct the present situation, if steps are taken before matters get

SOCIO-ECONOMIC (Cont.)

out of hand. That it will get out of hand if nothing is done to correct the situation, is beyond question; many of the people now moving in are persons employed in the Portland Metropolitan Area, and there will be more of these in the future. Hence, the population growth in this particular portion of Columbia County will not be dependent entirely upon the growth of industry in the county, itself.

Any future situation which would be reflective of a continuation, or a heightening, of the present building trends throughout the unincorporated areas of the county, would certainly be detrimental. To avoid such a situation, it appears these are the things needed at the earliest date possible:

(a) County wide zoning for land use. There is not much chance of participation by either private capital or Federal aid in county wide development without orderly planning. Land use zoning is one of the first steps in orderly planning.

(b) Development of adequate water supply and sewage treatment facilities. Sewage facilities are more or less the problem of the individual municipalities. But there seems to be no reason why a centralized water district could not be formed for the purpose of serving the entire area along U. S. Highway 30, from Columbia City to the Dike Road, south of Scappoose. It seems very likely that this entire area will be either industrialized or thickly populated within the next 25 years. If the expansion is planned for now, the transition could be accomplished much easier--and certainly with much less future expense. Moreover, it is imperative that the planning begin at the earliest possible time. The longer such planning is postponed, the more difficult it will be to bring to fruition; the more expensive in the matter of dislocations--and the less attractive and less worth the trouble, the entire presently rural area will become.

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(c) The individual municipalities need to make a determined effort to improve the eye appeal of the area. There are some dwellings now in use that are barely fit for human habitation in each of the incorporated areas except Scappoose. There are abandoned dwellings and other building scattered throughout most of the towns, although both Scappoose and Clatskanie have already done much in the way of eliminating these where possible. Vacant lots covered with litter and overgrown with brush and vines, do much to discourage the prospective in-migrant, and have much to do with helter-skelter growth outside the municipal areas.

It seems worth noting that not all the growth outside the incorporated areas is of the kind prevalent along U. S. Highway 30 in the St. Helens-Warren-Scappoose area. In the Clatskanie area, for instance, there are some interesting developments in the way of orderly planning, with streets paved and pipes installed prior to construction of the homes. This orderly expansion, however, may be halted before it begins to approach its potential, because of need for increased sewage treatment facilities. Be that as it may, the development so far is excellent and represents, so far as can be ascertained, the only planned housing development in Columbia County.

RENTALS

There are very few modern houses in good condition available for rent in Columbia County. There are some fairly modern, well kept, but small, apartments in the St. Helens area. Mostly, the rentals, both furnished and unfurnished, leave much to be desired.

For the overnight traveler, there are two modern auto courts in the county, plus several which do offer overnight accomodations, although they are largely given over to weekly or monthly rentals. There are no first or second class hotels in the county, but there are several rooming houses offering accomodations on a transient basis. There are numerous trailer courts, with an overall total of 460 spaces. Mostly, however, these are unpaved; only two courts have made an apparent effort to make their sites attractive.

SCHOOLS

Generally speaking, the school facilities of Columbia County are excellent through high school. The pupil-teacher ratio averages in the low twenties and approximately 90 percent of the teachers have at least a baccalaureate degree.

There is no in-school training, vocational or otherwise, beyond high school and, as a matter of fact, vocational training in the high schools has been somewhat limited.

The whole area of schooling could, perhaps, be helped by elimination of some of the present fragmentation of districts but, despite the fragmentation, an excellent job apparently is being done for the youth of the county, at least through high school. There is a definite need for adult education, as indicated by the more than ten percent of the population above the age of 18 who are interested in improving their job skills. Some provision also should be made for assisting high school dropouts who are interested in securing a GED certification.

CHURCHES

There are 54 pastored churches in Columbia County, which include 28 identifiable denominations with a total membership amounting to approximately 25 percent of the total population. This is somewhat less than the statewide percentage (31 percent) of church membership in the total population. Many of the churches have memberships of less than 75, and have pastors who are otherwise gainfully employed.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SERVICE CLUBS

Most of the major fraternal organizations have branches, chapters, or lodges in the county. Among the service organizations, the Lions, Kiwanis and Junior Chamber of Commerce all have local organizations, as have the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

RECREATION

Recreation in Columbia County is pretty much limited to the out-of-doors. But with the excellent fishing and hunting that exists almost wi
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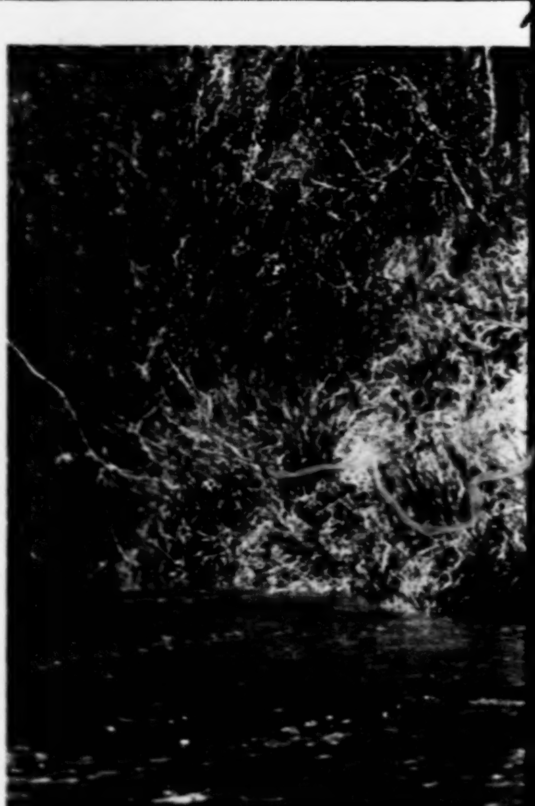

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hunting that exists almost within walking distance from anywhere in the county, it would be hard for any other type of recreation to provide competitive attraction. Facilities for swimming are limited and there is a need for indoor pools, because of the cool temperatures which prevail over most of the year. More public small boat facilities could be put to good use, both by the residents of the county and by visitors from other areas.

A wide variety of cultural attractions are available in nearby Portland, which more or less rules out the importation of such attractions into the county.

Except for the school libraries, which are in most cases excellent, the libraries of the county are generally very poorly stocked and lacking in reference materials.

TROUT FOR DINNER. CONFLUENCE OF ROCK CREEK AND NEHALEM RIVER.

HISTORICAL

Verifiable facts with regard to the early history of Columbia County are few and scattering. The earnest seeker after historical truths is apt to be more intrigued by unanswered questions than by the historical record. On the face of it, this appears odd. Most of the early visitors were either military or seafaring men, types which are usually given to keeping meticulous records of their exploits. We know, for instance, that the first white visitor was one Lieutenant Broughton, who stopped briefly ashore in the late summer of 1792 at Walker's Island, just down river from what is now the town of Rainier, and again on the northern tip of what is now Sauvies Island. He gave the name of Warriors Point to the latter landing, a name which persists in Columbia County nomenclature today. The reasons for the name appear to have had something to do with the brevity of the lieutenant's stay, but the reasons for his being there in the first place are somewhat clouded.1/

The first attempt at colonization appears to have been made by a party under the dubious leadership of Captain Nathan Winship, in May of 1810. This group came ashore at a low lying point approximately 45 miles upstream from the mouth of the Columbia, where they built a fort and seeded some ground. Unfortunately, they established their colony in the direct path of the usual Columbia River spring freshet. After being flooded out, they sought to rebuild on higher ground. But the local Indians, who had watched the building of the first fort with placid equanamity (and probably with secret glee), now weighed in with some serious objections. Because of this and "other difficulties" the Winship group decided to abandon the project.2/

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Actually, the first permanent settlement appears to have been on the Scappoose plains. The name of the leader, and the date of their arrival, is lost to history. But, when Captain Nathaniel Wyeth led an overland group into the area in 1832, he did find "a few" farms being tilled. The only one of these farmers whose name survives in history was one Thomas McKay. The reknowned Jason Lee, a man who was never at a loss for words, was a member of the Wyeth expedition, as was John Ball, the first school teacher of record to arrive in Columbia County. Yet neither of these men recorded any facts about the settlement, other than the fact that some provisions were purchased from the farmers. The Reverend Lee did record that he found the soil of Mr. McKay's farm to be sandy, light and poor and not suitable for farming. 3/ This would place the Reverend in the position of being a poor judge of soil, since the Scappoose plain is quite well noted for its good farming qualities. J. N. Barry, in an article for the Oregon Historical Quarterly in June 1929, credits one James Bates, a neighbor of McKay, with being the first one to cultivate the soil in Columbia County (or the State of Oregon, for that matter), but this cultivation seems to have been limited to a garden; there is no record of whether or not Bates was the first arrival in the community.

While in the area, Captain Wyeth apparently gave some thought to establishing a town where St. Helens is now located. If these plans had been carried through, the name would probably have been "Wyeth's Rock", a name by which the location was known for several years. This name was later changed to Plymouth Rock, and later became known as Plymouth. At any rate, Captain Wyeth did not remain long enough in the area to bring his plans to fruition.

It was not until the arrival of Captain H. M. Knighton, in 1845, that we have any record of attempts at development of the area. The Captain appears to have been a man of parts, to say the very least. In addition to being the first postmaster of Plymouth (now St. Helens) he was twice the Marshall of Oregon Territory and at least once the Sergeant of Arms of the provincial legislature. He was also jailed at least once for illegal sale of shot to an Indian. A master of ocean going sail, with at least one trip to the Orient as master, he also earned some discredit (if not downright disgrace) by running a river boat aground on a sandspit.4/ In later years he departed the area and ran down his easting as a steamboat captain on the Willamette River.

It is certain the good captain was the moving spirit in the establishment of St. Helens. Although, even with a person having his apparently mercurial disposition, one wonders at the fact that the name of the town which is now St. Helens was changed three times in a space of one year (1850); four times, if one counts the designation of "Casenau", the name given in the original townsite deed, and apparently never used.5/ One also wonders what happened to George Ensign, who was charged with laying out the town of Casenau--and thereafter dropped from sight. Perhaps he took one look at the topography which has continued baffling to city planners even to the present day, and gave up before he began.

The first sawmill was established in the county by George and Francis Perry, near the mouth of Milton Creek, either in 1845 or 1846. The settlement which grew up around the mill was designated Milton, and so considerably outstripped the town of St. Helens in growth that it was named the county seat when the county was organized in 1854. Unfortunately, the founders of Milton showed the same lamentable lack of judgment exhibited by Captain Winship in an earlier day, with the result that the town was swept away by a spring flood and in 1857, the county seat was transferred to St. Helens, where it has since remained.

One notes with interest that the first Board of County Commissioners, in their meeting of December 1854, fixed the total county tax at $813.50. Also that they ordered a road opened between St. Helens and Klaskanie (sic) River, over a route that had been "reviewed, but not surveyed." 6/ This casual approach is heightened by an assessment of $2.20 against each one of the petitioners for the road, in lieu of which the petitioner could work one day in construction of the road.

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5/ Article of Agreement, Misc
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6/ Journal County Business (C

7/ "Weekly Astorian" December

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As near as can be gathered from the meager information available, St. Helens was the dominant seaport on the Columbia River until about 1860, after which the town of Portland took over. St. Helens suffered a rapid decline, furthered by numerous fires, during the early 1860's, and it was not until around 1870 that the economy took a turn for the better. There is some mention of coal being mined in the middle 1870's, and the first newspaper, "The Columbian", was established in 1880. 7/ An insight to the inhabitants of the county in those years is contained in a report of the State Board of Immigration, circa 1887, which shows that the county then had thirty school houses, but only two saloons. The report went on to complain that all the good land in the area had been taken over by speculators, who were selling the land at double the government price of $4.00 per acre. 8/ Modern day growth of Columbia County dates from the late 1900's and coincides with the arrival in the county of Hamlin McCormick. The St. Helens Sentinel Mist of February 28, 1936 credits Mr. McCormick with being the leader who developed St. Helens from a "sleepy village of less than 300 (in 1908) to an industrial city of more than 4,000." Although the growth of the county has been nearly dormant in the thirty years since 1936, it is difficult to believe that the area has even begun to reach its potential Many of the elements are present which could cause a doubling of the present 25,000 population in the next decade. Whether this potential is realized will depend largely on whether or not the people of the county want the growth.

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1/ Lewis McArthur, "Oregon Geographic Names" Portland, Oregon, (1928)
2/ "A General History of Oregon Prior to 1861" Metropolitan Press, Portland, Oregon (1935)
3/ "Diary of Reverend Jason Lee", Quarterly of Oregon Historical Society, December 1916
4/ H. H. Bancroft, "History of Oregon" Historical Company, San Francisco (1888) Vol. II
5/ Article of Agreement, Miscellaneous Records Book 1, Courthouse, St. Helens.
6/ Journal County Business (Courthouse, St. Helens)
7/ "Weekly Astorian" December 2, 1876
8/ Oregon As It Is, State Board of Immigration (1887)

POPULATION

The estimated population of Columbia County in July of 1966 was 24,700. This is an increase of 5.8 percent from the U. S. Census figure for April 1950. During the same 15 years the population of the State of Oregon increased by almost 30 percent, or more than five times the rate for Columbia County. That this represents a definite long term trend is evinced by the fact that in the ten years from 1940 to 1950 the statewide rate of population increase was approximately four times that of Columbia County: 39.6 percent statewide, against 9.5 percent for Columbia County. Over the twenty-five period, from 1940 to 1965 the statewide population increased by approximately 81.0 percent, while the population of Columbia County was increasing by approximately 15.9 percent.

Since this population growth rate is less than the natural increase normally resulting from the excess of births over deaths, it must follow that Columbia County has been a consistent exporter of population. Net migration studies conducted during the period from 1950 to 1960* show Columbia County to have been seventh, percentage-wise, among Oregon counties in the matter of net population loss. The county was first in losses in the vital 20 to 24 year age group, eighth in the 25 to 44 year group, and seventh in the matter of losses in the group from 15 to 19 years. No net migration studies have since been conducted in the area, but it appears worth noting that the population increase rate from 1960 to 1965 is still less than could be expected to result from the excess of births over deaths. This would indicate the county is still a net exporter of population, but there are no figures available for age groups.

It is also worth noting that during the 1950-1960 period, the net percent losses in the 20 to 24 year group were almost four times as great as the losses in the 45 to 64

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*Population Bulletin #P-8, Oregon State Board of Census, June 1963.

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year group, and twenty times as great as the loss in the over 65 group. From the available record, it further appears that the out-migration in the younger age groups started considerably before 1950. At least, the U. S. Census for that year shows the percentage of the population in the 25 to 34 year age group to be considerably less in Columbia County than in the state at large. Also, the percentage of the Columbia County population above the age of 55 was greater than in the statewide population in both 1950 and 1960. It therefore appears a safe assumption that many of the younger people of Columbia County out-migrate upon arriving at a working age. On a net basis, males and females appear near about equally affected. Perhaps the worst feature of the out-migration, insofar as it affects Columbia County, is the high percentage of opportunity minded youngsters among the out-migrants. In one sense, this is depriving the county of the young, vigorous leadership that is needed for the orderly progress of any community.

Information developed by the household canvass phase of the Columbia County study indicates a considerable lessening of the net migration loss during the past two years, with a prospect of a probable zero balance within the next few years. However, the bulk of the inmigrants are either past thirty-five or under the age of sixteen, which still leaves the percentage of the Columbia County population in the twenty-five to thirty-four age group at a level somewhat lower than the state average. Moreover, a high percentage of the inmigrants are still employed in areas outside the county and are not as firmly tied to the economy of the county as might be desired. As a matter of fact, barring the introduction of some new industry other than wood products or wood fibres processing, it appears that the best chance for population growth in the county is as a bedroom area for the more diversified industrial areas surrounding the county. There appears no doubt that the highway connecting the county to the Portland Metropolitan Area will be made into a freeway at an early date. But, even with the present road, commuting from St. Helens to the industrial district of Portland is quicker and less tiring than from many of the other already overcrowded suburban areas surrounding Portland. Also, although land

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n State Board of Census,

values along Highway 30 are rapidly climbing, it is still possible to buy small acreages fairly close in to the highway much cheaper than in the other areas surrounding Portland. There will probably be no sizeable real estate developments involving tract housing unless a county-wide zoning ordinance is passed. Although some efforts have been made to pass a zoning law, the ultimate success of these efforts is still in doubt.

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POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
SURVEY WEEK - NOVEMBER 20 - 26, 1966

TABLE I

POPULATION

Total Population		25,172
Under 16 years of age		8,896
16 and 17 years	904	
18 and 19 years	464	
20 and 21 years	432	
22 to 34 years	3,020	
35 to 44 years	3,172	
45 to 54 years	3,096	
55 to 64 years	2,392	
65 and over	2,796	
Total over 16 years of age		16,276

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For all of these reasons the population growth rate of Columbia County will probably continue to lag behind that of the rest of the state, although the household study conducted by the Mobile Team indicated the population is continuing to climb, with the growth rate of the past five years slightly in excess of that of the preceding twenty years.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
SURVEY WEEK - NOVEMBER 20 - 26, 1966

TABLE I-a

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LABOR FORCE

Total over 16 years of age		16,276
Available for work, not seeking	1,444	
Unemployed and seeking work	456	
Working during the week	7,296	
Total 16 & over in labor force		9,196
Unable to work	216	
Retired	2,280	
In school, concerned with domestic duties, or otherwise not available during survey week	4,584	
Over 16, but not in labor force		7,080

AGRICULTURE

THE SOILS

The more than 60,000 acres of Columbia County land devoted to agricultural use represent quite a variety of soil types. The principal ones are the olympic soils which prevail in the upland county; sauvies loam, found generally in the Scappoose plains in the southeastern part of the county; powell in the St. Helens-Warren area; cascade in the Deer Island and Mayger Dike areas and peat and muck in the Clatskanie area. Altogether, there are more than 40 different soil varieties, all of them acid to some extent. High average annual rainfall has resulted in some leaching with the result that some of the soil is deficient in one or more essential minerals. The Agricultural Extension Service has done an excellent job of ferreting out these deficiencies and in recommending proper soil treatments. However, the majority of the farm operators have been consistently willing to largely confine their operations to forage crops, which are well adapted to the area. They do not require the soil treatments needed for specialty crops, which would bring a greater return per acre. Altogether, more than 20,000 acres of the farm lands have been developed by reclaiming flood lands, principally in the Clatskanie and Scappoose areas. These areas have presented many problems over the years, the worst of which is drainage. Soil fertility is also a problem in this reclaimed land, particularly in the Clatskanie area, where the soil is extremely acid.

THE CROPS

Although livestock and livestock products provided approximately 68 percent of the farm income in 1965, the

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sale value of field and forest land crops still exceeded one and one-half million dollars. Approximately one-third of the total represented sales of farm forest products, and another approximate one-third was from berries and small fruits. The only other crop with a value of $100,000 was grass and legume seeds. Vegetables, hay and specialty horticultural crops represent the majority of the balance. An excellent market for farm forest products in Columbia County has encouraged many farmers, both part time and full time, into the tree farming business. No few of these are actually certified tree farms; others follow the same practices and management as the certified tree farmer, but on very small plots. Quite often, the latter group devotes the whole of rather small acreages to tree farming; with others it is a case of developing a small wood lot in connection with a larger acreage devoted to other types of farming. The total sales of forest products represent a large portion of the gross agricultural income, and an even greater portion of the net income.

Strawberries have traditionally furnished around 80% of the gross farm income from small fruits, but there has been a small steady increase in cane berry production for the past several years. With the introduction of some of the newer pest controls, it is also possible the blueberries, a relatively unimportant crop in the past, may begin to assume some importance. Altogether, it seems likely that berries may become important enough in the not too distant future to justify a processing plant in the area.

Upward of 100 acres of cabbage is normally grown in the county, with practically all of the crop being contracted to a processor in Scappoose. The average yield is around 25 to 30 tons per acre. Since the Scappoose processor ordinarily contracts for roughly twice the tonnage grown in Columbia County, it seems reasonable that the acreage of cabbage could be expanded considerably. The Agricultural Extension Service is working closely with the growers in conducting variety, fertilizer and herbicide experiments for the crop.

The only other vegetable crop of any importance is pole beans, which average 45 acres annually, with an average yield of six tons per acre. The yield fluctuates, being down in dry years, because of no provisions for irrigation.

Potatoes have been a major crop, and could be again, if nematode fumigation is carried through in the more badly infested areas.

LIVESTOCK

Cattle, calves and dairy products account for approximately two-thirds of the county income from livestock, and close to one-half of all the farm income in the county. The income from these products has been on the uptrend, insofar as total value is concerned, although total farm income has been slightly down.

Most of the livestock production in the county is under the aegis of the Columbia County Livestock Association, ably assisted by the Agricultural Extension Service. The county is a modified certified brucellosis free area, with an infection rate of less than one percent. The Columbia County Dairy Herd Improvement Association has the strong support of all the major dairymen in an excellent program of breeding, feeding, culling and production testing.

PROCESSING

There are three agricultural products processing plants worth mention in the county, with a total average year-around employment of approximately 70. About half of this employment is in dairy products processing.

OUTLOOK

The outlook for future crop and livestock activities in the county is somewhat clouded. Both production and quality could no doubt be improved by better management of much of the acreage now in use. The biggest stumbling block to increased production and income is the high percentage of farm acreage
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centage of farm acreage that is now in the hand of farm operators who are primarily engaged in nonfarm employment. With most of these operators, the acreage involved is not great enough, and the incentive is lacking for the application of scientific planning for maximum efficient production. Even among those operators who are primarily, or exclusively farmers, there is a notable lack in the efficient usage of those fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides which could be used to raise production and quality to the maximum. Some advances in this respect are being made, however, through the excellent missionary work of the Extension Service Staff, among those who are primarily farmers. But it is doubtful if many converts can be made among the low acreage subsistence group.

This brings us to a second stumbling block in the path of increased agricultural production and income. In the last few years, many people who are regularly employed in the Portland Metropolitan Area and in the Longview-Kelso industrial complex, have moved into Columbia County in search of 'lebensraum'. Because there is no land use zoning and consequently few residential developments, most of these people have bought small acreages in the farming areas. This constant eroding away of the prime agricultural land of the county bodes no good for the future of agriculture in the area. If the trends of the past three years are continued--and the prospects now are that they will accelerate--it will not be long before there will be very little of the prime farm lands left on the Scappoose plains.

To look at the other side of the picture, it seems likely that Columbia County farm operators could do much to increase their incomes by intensified truck gardening for the Portland markets. Much of the produce found in the Portland markets has traditionally come from the rich Tualatin and Willamette valleys, where industrial and population encroachment has already made serious inroads. Moreover, farm lands in those areas are largely given over to growers who provide the bulk of all the vegetables and fruits for processing into canned or frozen storage, and where the trend for more than a decade has been to larger and larger farms, which are not always efficient operations in growing for the produce market.

AGRICULTURE OUTLOOK (Cont.)

The best bet, however, for increasing the overall farm income probably lies in the growing of ornamentals, particularly roses. Both the climate and the soils of some areas in the county have already been proven adaptable to this type of income crop, which is also suitable for both small or medium large acreages. The problem here, of course, would be in educating the holders of small acreages to the probable advantages of such a change. Objectively viewed, this should not be too great a problem, since the county is served by a really excellent Extension Service Staff.

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TABLE II

ESTIMATED GROSS FARM INCOME
COLUMBIA COUNTY
1964 AND 1965

LIVESTOCK	1964	196
Cattle and Calves..................	$ 997,000	$1,121,0
Hogs.............................	201,000	258,0
Sheep and Wool....................	34,000	46,0
Dairy Products....................	820,000	831,0
Eggs, Chickens & Turkeys...........	408,000	445,0
Miscellaneous Livestock & Poultry..	515,000	590,0
Total Livestock...................	$2,975,000	$3,291,0
CROPS		
All Grain........................	$ 40,000	$ 43,0
All Hay Crops....................	66,000	71,0
All Grass & Legume Seeds...........	162,000	100,0
Specialty Field Crops.............	28,000	43,0
All Tree Fruits & Nuts............	36,000	61,0
Small Fruits.....................	553,000	518,0
Vegetables, Fresh & Processing.....	89,000	98,0
Potatoes.........................	48,000	40,0
Specialty Horticultural Crops......	356,000	78,0
Farm Forest Products..............	550,000	500,0
Total Crops......................	$1,928,000	$1,552,0

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There has recently been one interesting development along agricultural lines in the Clatskanie area, in that it represents a reversal of the county-wide trend to smaller farm acreages. In this development, more than twenty small farms were consolidated to form one self-sustaining cattle raising operation. While this resulted in a reduction in the number of farm operators, at the same time it increased the amount of farm wage work. The development is too recent for a valid overall assessment, but it appears it will make no substantial difference in the amount of spendable farm income. It is doubtful if the development represents the beginning of a trend; consolidation of much of the farming area of Columbia County would not be feasible because of increased valuation coming from home improvements on relatively small acreages.

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THE NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

MANUFACTURING

Lumber and Wood Products

Slightly more than one of every four nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Columbia County work in logging and the manufacture of wood products. The jobs range from management and harvesting of the 340,000 acres of commercial forest land through lumber and plywood production, including the reclaiming of by-products from the complete cycle of operations.

Approximately one out of five jobs in this segment of industry requires no particular skills, but do require some familiarization with the work situation, which can be acquired in a matter of one to two weeks on the job. Roughly four percent of the jobs require a college degree and about the same percentage are in the clerical occupations, requiring either completion of business school, or two years of high school commercial courses plus experience. Slightly more than one out of ten of the jobs are in highly skilled categories and requires either two to three years of trade school, apprenticeship completion, three to four years of on-the-job training, or some acceptable combination of all three methods of training. The balance of the jobs require some degree of skill which in most cases can be acquired through thirty days to one year of of training on the job.

Presently operating employers do not expect any expansion in the total number of jobs in this industrial division within the near future. However, an approximate 60 of those presently employed can be expected to withdraw from the labor force by 1970, and will need to be replaced.

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NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY (Cont.)

Pulp, Paper and Allied Manufacturing

More than 18 percent of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County at the present time are in pulp and allied products manufacturing. Products range from paper through wallboard and insulating materials. The industry is centered in St. Helens, and includes one of the oldest continuously operated plants on the west coast. Employment in this industry is considerably more stable than in lumber and wood products, with one plant showing an average length of employee service in excess of eleven years.

Almost one-half of the jobs in this branch of industry are in processing, and while some degree of skill is involved in these jobs, they can be easily learned by the average high school graduate in a matter of a few weeks. One out of every ten jobs in the industry are in the professional, technical or managerial occupations and require a college degree or equivalent. Slightly less than one of twenty jobs in the industry are in the clerical group. Generally
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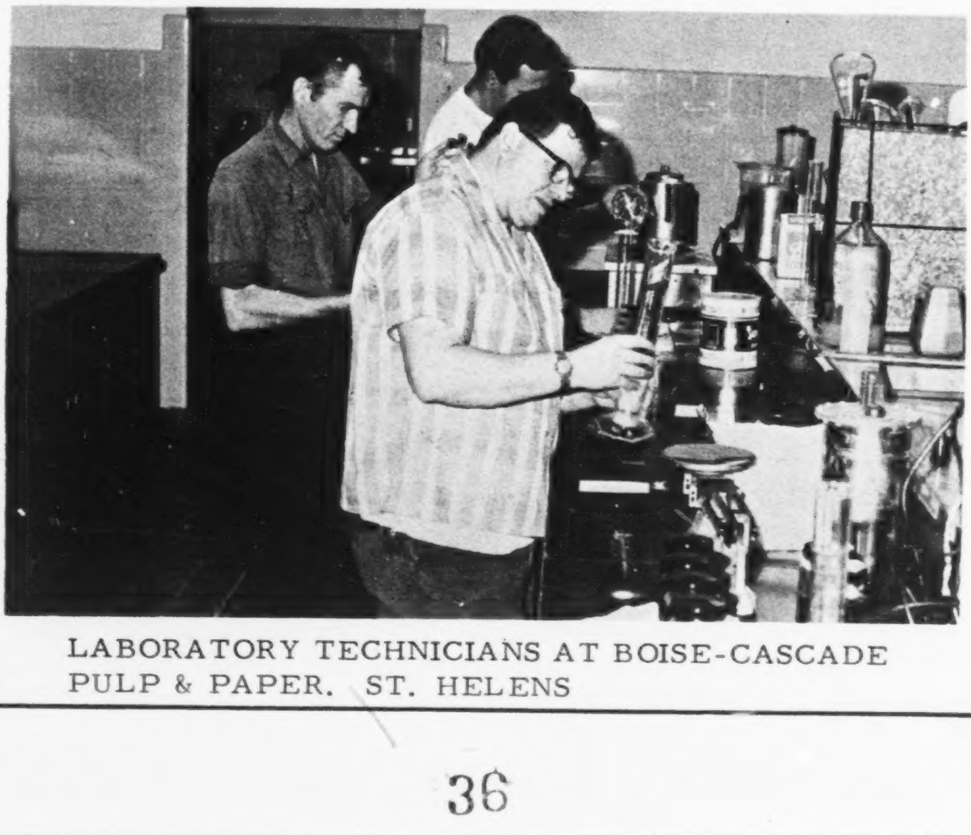
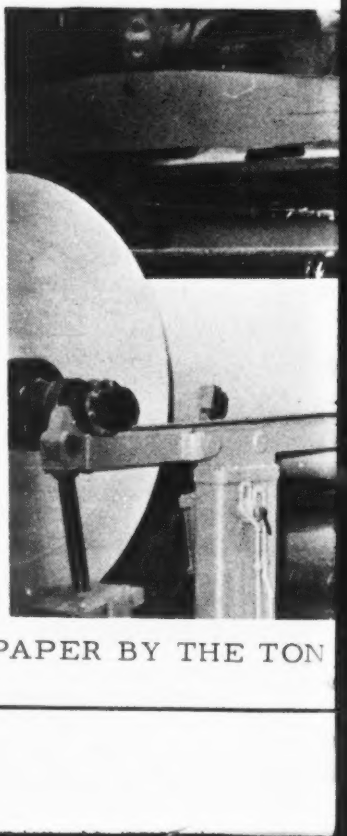


LABORATORY TECHNICIANS AT BOISE-CASCADE PULP & PAPER. ST. HELENS



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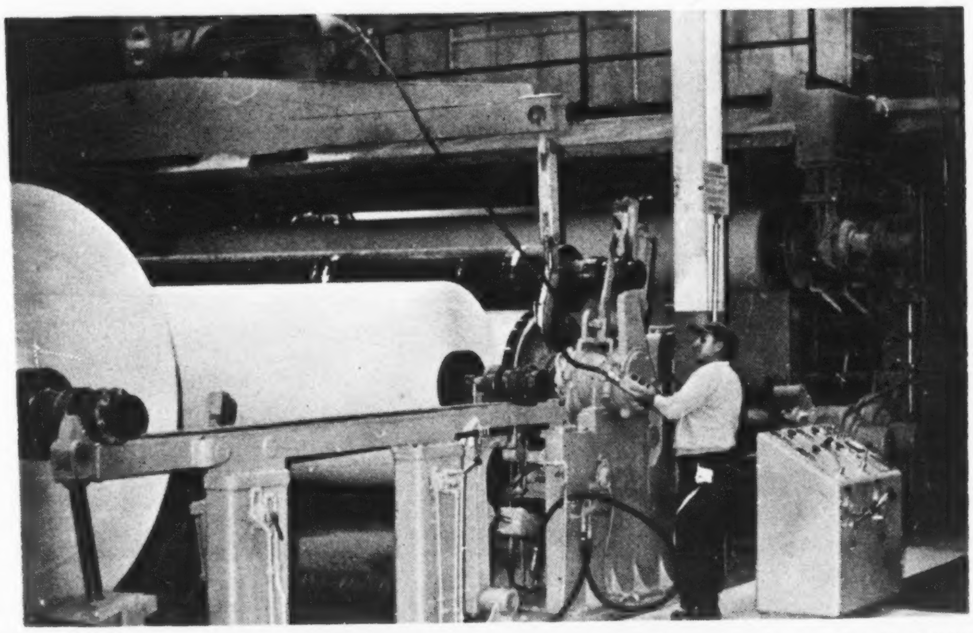
group. Generally speaking, the clerical jobs require two or more years of high school commercial courses, plus at least one year of experience, but completion of business school is also acceptable. One out of ten jobs in the industry are in the highly skilled brackets, and are apprenticeable. However, trade school completion or on-the-job training is the usual method of training.

Presently operating employers expect an approximate ten percent increase in the number of jobs in the industry by 1970. One plant is now in the process of expanding its physical plant in preparation for additions to the payroll.

In addition to the approximate 90 new jobs to be added, between 45 and 50 of those now employed can be expected to leave the labor force by 1970, and will need to be replaced.

Other Manufacturing

Approximately four and one-half percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County



PAPER BY THE TON (BOISE-CASCADE MILL, ST. HELENS) are in "other manufacturing", a category which includes such products as chemicals, food processing, printing and publishing, metal fabrication and machining, etc. This segment of manufacturing carries a much higher percentage of jobs requiring professionally trained workers than does the two larger branches of manufacturing in the county. There is also a higher percentage of jobs requiring an extensive background of training in the hand trades. Close to a 15 percent expansion in the number of jobs in the industry is expected by 1970, and ten percent of those now employed will need to be replaced due to leaving the labor force during the same period. In short, for every four workers now employed in this industry group, one additional worker will be needed by 1970.

Manufacturing, General

Total manufacturing accounts for close to 50 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County, and for more than 65 percent of the total payroll dollars. But the industry is even more important to the economy than the employment and payroll figures indicate. Many of the small privately owned tree farms and wood lots regularly sell raw materials to the industry, although this is accounted for under farm income. The total of these sales actually account for approximately one-fourth of the total farm cash income.

TRADE

Trade has expanded considerably in Columbia County in the past four years, and now holds slightly more than 15 percent of the nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in the county. The industry is still in a lower than normal position in relation to total employment, chiefly because of the proximity of the area to Portland, which has long been recognized as the shopping center of the Pacific Northwest. Aside from the fact that more than one-half of the county's population is within easy shopping commute of Portland, almost 15 percent of the employed workers of the county also work in Portland. A third factor contributing to the position of retail trade is the lack of cultural and recreational attractions in the county. People seldom make a trip into Portland to see the latest show, or a professional baseball game or one

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of the almost continuous attractions at the Memorial Coliseum, without also doing some shopping, or at least, dining out. This tends to consume the trade dollars that might otherwise have been spent in Columbia County. Retail prices compare favorably with those in the Portland area; in fact, in many cases they are lower. However, and quite naturally, there is not the shopper choice. This is true,to some extent,even in the matter of retail foods. Yet food is the only segment of retail trade which offers normal employment and business volume in relation to the population.

Almost one-half of the jobs in Trade are in the Sales and Service occupations, neither of which normally require any extensive degree of preparation. Some of the sales jobs do require from one to two years of on-the-job training, and a minor portion of the service jobs, such as cooks and bartenders, also require from one to three years of training either in trade school or on the job.

Presently operating employers predict a ten percent increase in the number of jobs in trade by 1970, again mostly in Sales and Service occupations. In addition, approximately seven percent of those now working can be expected to leave the labor force during the same period, and will have to be replaced.

GOVERNMENT

In point of employment, Government is the third largest industry in Columbia County (after Manufacturing and Trade).

County Government lies primarily in an elected Board of Commissioners, of which an elected Judge of the County Court is the chairman. The incorporated areas of the county all have the standard mayor-council form of government. In reality, here as in the rest of the State of Oregon, the electorate are the government, because of the state's peculiar petition and election laws.

County Government had an overall income of $6,942,280 during the fiscal year of 1966, of which $3,545,189 was in the form of taxes. Expenditures during the same period were $4,709,864. The total assessed valuation was set at $38,827,670 for fiscal 1966, on a basis of 25 percent of true cash value.

More than 70 percent of the tax income was spent in the public school system of the county which includes 22 elementary schools, with an enrollment of 4,179, one junior high school with an enrollment of 608, and six high schools with an enrollment of 2,344.

Revenue, including but not confined to taxes, for the five incorporated areas of the county for fiscal 1966 was $1,168,105. Expenditures were $1,143,582.

The total number of government employees (including state, federal and municipal, as well as county) in Columbia County was 680 in November of 1966. Of this number, almost two-thirds were in education. School teachers, alone, accounted for almost one-half of all government employment.

Aside from some laborers in street and road maintenance, and workers in the food preparation and in the cleaning occupations, almost all the jobs in government require some degree of training, ranging from high school which includes commercial courses, to college degree. Approximately five percent of the jobs are in the highly skilled hand trades, requiring from three to five years of preparation.

An eight percent expansion in governmental employment by 1970 is presently estimated and approximately five percent of those now working will have to be replaced due to separations from the labor force. More than half of the expected expansion will be in the teaching occupations, with the rest widely scattered. Most of the replacement need, on the other hand, will come in the Service occupations.

SERVICE

The Service and Miscellaneous industry of Columbia County holds slightly more than seven percent of the total wage and salary jobs, a figure considerably below both state
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and national levels (11.6 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively). As in the case of Retail Trade, the position of Service is directly related to the proximity of the Portland Metropolitan Area--although not for exactly the same reason, nor to the same extent.

The paucity of employment is even more directly related to the size of the community; many of the repair and personal service establishments, for instance, are small and owner operated. Too, there is not the total population nor the potential volume of business to support many of the more specialized professional services, particularly so when there are reputable and established firms already rendering these services within an hour's drive from most of the county. Finally, there is the fact that many of the service establishments are owner operated, only because workers with the proper skills are not available in the county.

The nonprofit segment of Service (churches, fraternal organizations, service groups, etc.) is fairly normal for the size of the area. There is one exception to this: almost all of the crafts in organized labor are served by dispatching offices in Portland.

Three out of every ten workers in the Service industry are employed in professional occupations. This is somewhat related to the number of active churches, plus some religious schools. The number of professional health workers is small in relation to the total population, as are professional workers in business and engineering services.

Approximately 20 percent of those employed in the Service industry work in the Service occupations, and a substantial expansion of employment in this group is expected by 1970. Overall, a ten percent expansion in jobs throughout the industry is expected during this period and a ten percent additional need will be created by the necessity of filling the jobs of those presently employed workers who can be expected to leave the labor force.

CONSTRUCTION

The percentage of Construction employment in relation to the wage and salary jobs is much higher in Columbia County than the state and national average. However, this is not an unusual situation in an area with the same relatively small number of total jobs. One construction project of any size can create an imbalance in the percentage of employment. There are presently two such projects in Columbia County, with a good probability of an even larger one starting about the time the larger of the present two is completed.

Presently operating employers expect a slight drop in the overall total of construction jobs by 1970, but it seems highly likely that the number will increase, due to the projects that are now in the talking stage, only.

As a matter of fact, increases or decreases in Construction employment have very little impact on the economy of Columbia County. Practically all of the skilled construction workers commute in from Multnomah County, which is the union dispatch point for the crafts. A few of the more mobile workers who are equipped with trailers, do move in for the duration of the job for which they are hired, but in excess of 150 construction workers were commuting into the county in November of 1966. There are no indentured apprentices in the Construction trades in Columbia County, hence the opportunity for local youth to learn the construction crafts is next to nil.

One oddity which was brought to light by the Household Study in Columbia County was the number of skilled construction workers, all move-ins to trailer courts, who were living in the northwest part of the county and commuting to work in Clatsop County. In effect, they about balance off the number of skilled workers who live in Multnomah County and are commuting to work in the St. Helens area. Completion of the project in which they are engaged, will mean a serious temporary population and payroll loss to the northwest corner of the county, but it is expected they will eventually be replaced with permanent residents who will work at the pulp and paper complex now under construction.

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TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES

Roughly one of every twenty nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Columbia County are in the Public Utilities.

There is one railroad serving the county in the matter of freight only, with the bulk of the cargo being lumber and wood products and by-products. The county is served by several motor carriers in freight, but most of these carriers are Portland based firms, and do not hire in Columbia County. The only passenger transportation available is by bus only, and along U. S. Highway 30, only. Two small barge and towing lines operate out of St. Helens, and are the extent of water transportation employment.

There is one radio station in the county, but most of the county is easily within range of Portland television stations. Two different telephone companies serve the county, but offer only a minimal amount of employment. Business and billing offices for both these utilities are outside the county.

The county is served by one major utility furnishing natural gas. Lines are already in along Highway 30, as far down river as Clatskanie. A major feeder line is also reasonably close to Vernonia in the southwestern part of the county. As with the communications utilities, the gas supplier offers very little in the way of employment.

Two privately owned electric utilities operate in the county, as well as one electric cooperative and one municipal utility district. All of these firms receive power from the Bonneville Power Administration, but this arrangement will be phased out over the next few years, insofar as the private power companies are concerned. An atomic powered generating plant is presently projected for construction within the county by one of the privately owned utilities. If these plans are carried out, employment in utilities in the county would be materially increased. However, it seems likely that most of the added jobs would have to be filled by imported personnel. Two things worth keeping in mind: it is not yet an assured

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES (Cont.)

fact that the plant will be built and the effect on power rates caused by phasing out of the Bonneville supply is a matter for conjecture.

Water supply and sanitary utilities are furnished by the incorporated areas, and employment in these utilities has been considered under Government.

All but a mere handful of the jobs in this division require some degree of pre-employment training. More than one out of five are in the highly skilled categories, requiring a minimum of four years apprenticeship, or some combination of trade school and on-the-job training amounting to the equivalent of an apprenticeship. Approximately the same percentage are in the professional, technical and managerial occupations, and require some education beyond high school.

Even without the completion of the projected power generating plant, a five percent increase in the total number of jobs in this industry is expected by 1970. In addition, an approximate ten percent of those now employed can be expected to leave the labor force, and will have to be replaced during the same period.

FINANCE, INSURANCE

AND REAL ESTATE

Only one wage and salary worker in fifty in Columbia County is employed by this industry group. Real Estate and Insurance run largely to self-employment; hence, the wage and salary employment reflects only a small part of the persons engaged in the industry. Approximately one-half of those employed are in the Clerical occupations, and another one-fourth are in Sales. The Clerical occupations offer a wide range of hiring requirements, from high school only, for some of the beginning positions in Finance, to completion of business school, plus two or more years of experience, for those clerical positions carrying a high degree of responsibility.

The county is served by two local and two statewide banking concerns, having a total of seven locations throughout the area. Len
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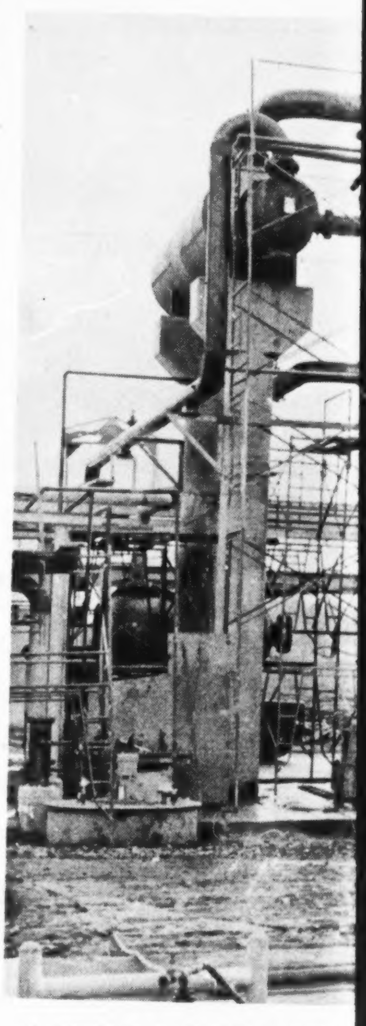

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UTILITIES (Cont.)

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NSURANCE

ESTATE

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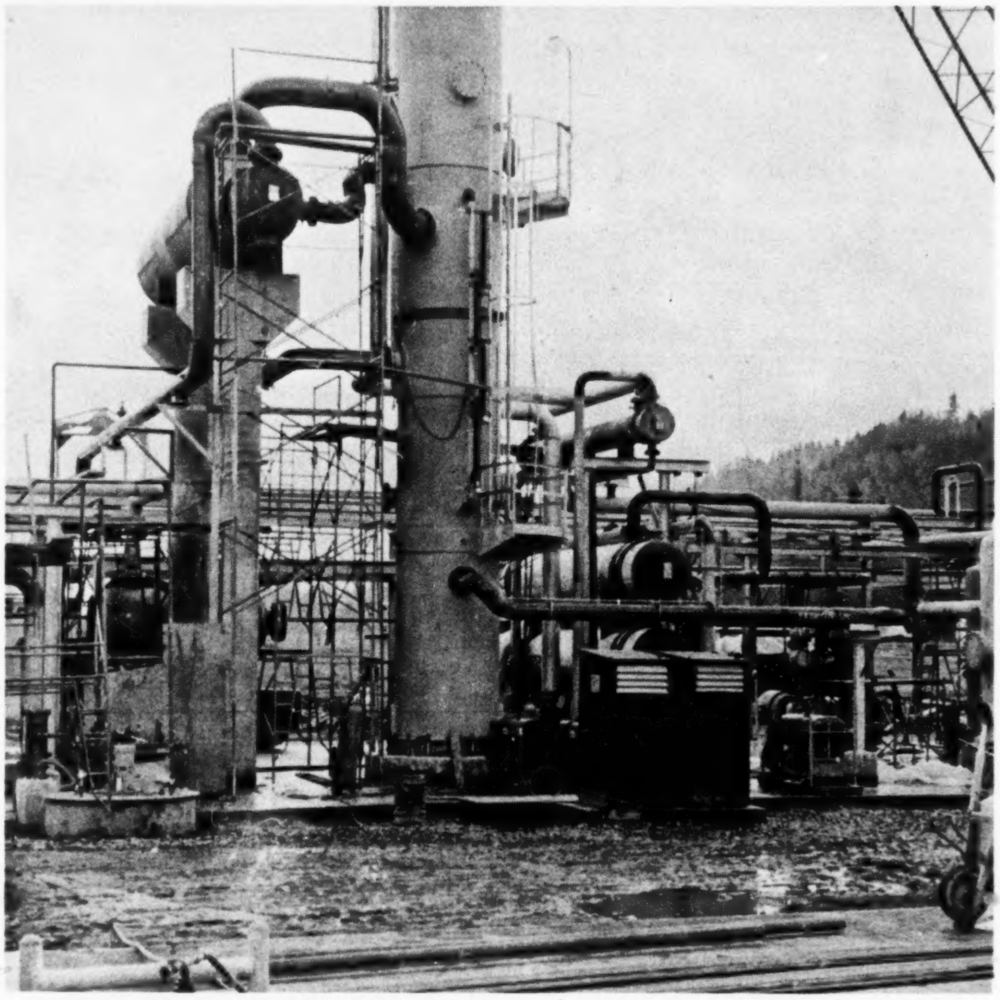
al and two statewide bank-
seven locations through-

out the area. Lending capacities of these institutions considerably exceed any probable local needs. Other financial services are in equal supply.

There are 19 active real estate firms scattered throughout the county, but many of these are owner operated establishments, with no employees. So far as could be ascertained by interviewing active operators, there are no developers active in the county at the present time, with the exception of one firm in Clatskanie.

* * * * * * * * *



A SMALL PORTION OF THE SHELL CHEMICAL COMPLEX NEAR ST. HELENS.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND

TABLE III

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	Employment in Occupational Group*	% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	% of Occupational Group	Under 22	22 to 34	35 4
PROFESSIONAL	575	12.2	234	40.7	5	159	21
TECHNICAL 1/	78	1.6	7	9.0	3	34	2
MANAGERIAL	258	5.4	19	7.3	0	36	8
CLERICAL	425	9.0	350	82.3	47	125	13
SALES	239	5.0	95	39.7	15	79	8
SERVICE	438	9.3	296	67.5	47	67	14
PROCESSING	772	16.3	66	8.5	95	148	22
MACHINE TRADES	814	17.2	13	1.5	80	176	21
BENCH WORK	122	2.6	39	31.9	8	34	3
STRUCTURAL	322	6.8	0	0.0	17	68	11
MISCELLANEOUS	692	14.6	9	1.3	59	224	21
TOTAL	4,735	100.0	1,128	23.8	376	1,150	1,50

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*November 1966

1/ Includes those forestry occupations classified as Technical in the 1949 Edition Occupational Titles.

ISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT UPATIONAL GROUPS, SEX AND AGE

TABLE III

% of Total Empl.	Females in Group	% of Occupational Group	Under 22	22 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 & Over
12.2	234	40.7	5	159	217	138	47	9
1.6	7	9.0	3	34	29	10	2	0
5.4	19	7.3	0	36	84	76	43	19
9.0	350	82.3	47	125	137	88	25	3
5.0	95	39.7	15	79	87	28	29	1
9.3	296	67.5	47	67	146	111	60	7
16.3	66	8.5	95	148	228	214	85	2
17.2	13	1.5	80	176	213	204	140	1
2.6	39	31.9	8	34	30	40	9	1
6.8	0	0.0	17	68	118	83	33	3
14.6	9	1.3	59	224	219	144	44	2
100.0	1,128	23.8	376	1,150	1,508	1,136	517	48

upations classified as Technical in the 1949 Edition of the Dictionary of

WORKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGE
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN IND

TABLE IV

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP		CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANC INSURAN REAL EST
PROFESSIONAL	EMPLOYMENT*	17	58	3	6	3
	WORKER NEED**	3	8	3	1	0
TECHNICAL1/	EMPLOYMENT	0	51	3	0	0
	WORKER NEED	0	5	0	0	0
MANAGERIAL	EMPLOYMENT	11	63	42	99	10
	WORKER NEED	0	9	6	7	2
CLERICAL	EMPLOYMENT	7	104	26	103	43
	WORKER NEED	1	13	5	11	21
SALES	EMPLOYMENT	4	13	6	179	31
	WORKER NEED	-1	3	0	55	6
SERVICE	EMPLOYMENT	4	55	5	186	10
	WORKER NEED	0	10	1	62	2

* November 1966
** To 1970

1/ Includes those Forestry occupations classified as Technical in the Dictionary

RKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGED BY
PATIONAL GROUP WITHIN INDUSTRY

TABLE IV

	CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
	17	58	3	6	3	127	361	575
**	3	8	3	1	0	4	36	55
	0	51	3	0	0	19	5	78
	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	7
	11	63	42	99	10	19	14	258
	0	9	6	7	2	2	4	30
	7	104	26	103	43	53	89	425
	1	13	5	11	21	4	25	80
	4	13	6	179	31	6	0	239
	-1	3	0	55	6	0	0	63
	4	55	5	186	10	69	109	438
	0	10	1	62	2	18	10	103

cupations classified as Technical in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles-1949 edition.

WORKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGE
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN INDU

TABLE IV (Cont.)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP		CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTAT
PROCESSING	EMPLOYMENT*	6	742	17	7	0
	WORKER NEED**	-1	84	0	0	0
MACHINE TRADES	EMPLOYMENT	11	637	15	82	0
	WORKER NEED	1	56	5	2	0
BENCH WORK	EMPLOYMENT	0	99	4	3	0
	WORKER NEED	0	6	2	1	0
STRUCTURAL	EMPLOYMENT	183	36	48	0	2
	WORKER NEED	6	5	2	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS	EMPLOYMENT	97	437	71	65	1
	WORKER NEED	-21	24	10	4	1
TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT	340	2,295	240	730	100
	WORKER NEED	-12	223	34	143	33

* November 1966
** To 1970

VORKER NEED TO 1970 ARRANGED BY CUPATIONAL GROUP WITHIN INDUSTRY

TABLE IV (Cont.)

	CONTRACT CONST.	MFG.	TRANSP. COMM. UTIL.	TRADE	FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
NT*	6	742	17	7	0	0	0	772
EED**	-1	84	0	0	0	0	0	83
NT	11	637	15	82	0	38	31	814
EED	1	56	5	2	0	13	4	81
NT	0	99	4	3	0	12	4	122
EED	0	6	2	1	0	4	0	13
NT	183	36	48	0	2	4	49	322
EED	6	5	2	0	1	0	6	20
NT	97	437	71	65	1	3	18	692
EED	-21	24	10	4	1	0	3	21
NT	340	2,295	240	730	100	350	680	4,735
EED	-12	223	34	143	33	47	88	556

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

TABLE V

MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	NO REPORT %	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL %	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE %	HIGH SCHOOL %	HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE %	TRADE SCHOOL %	
PROFESSIONAL	575	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.
TECHNICAL	78	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2	36.
MANAGERIAL	258	5.7	.0	.0	.0	54.3	.0	.
CLERICAL	425	.0	.0	.0	14.7	38.3	.0	.
SALES	239	1.0	.0	.0	41.3	55.2	.0	.
SERVICE	438	.0	28.0	16.0	28.2	27.8	.0	.
MACHINE TRADES	814	1.3	.0	.0	.0	21.9	18.3	17.
BENCH WORK	122	1.6	.0	26.2	1.3	38.3	16.0	16.
PROCESSING	772	.0	3.1	14.3	62.6	20.0	.0	.
STRUCTURAL	322	6.1	16.1	12.4	18.7	12.7	4.4	5.
MISCELLANEOUS	692	8.4	4.1	28.1	23.8	31.9	1.5	1.

HIRING REQUIREMENTS

TABLE V

MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS OF MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
(EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

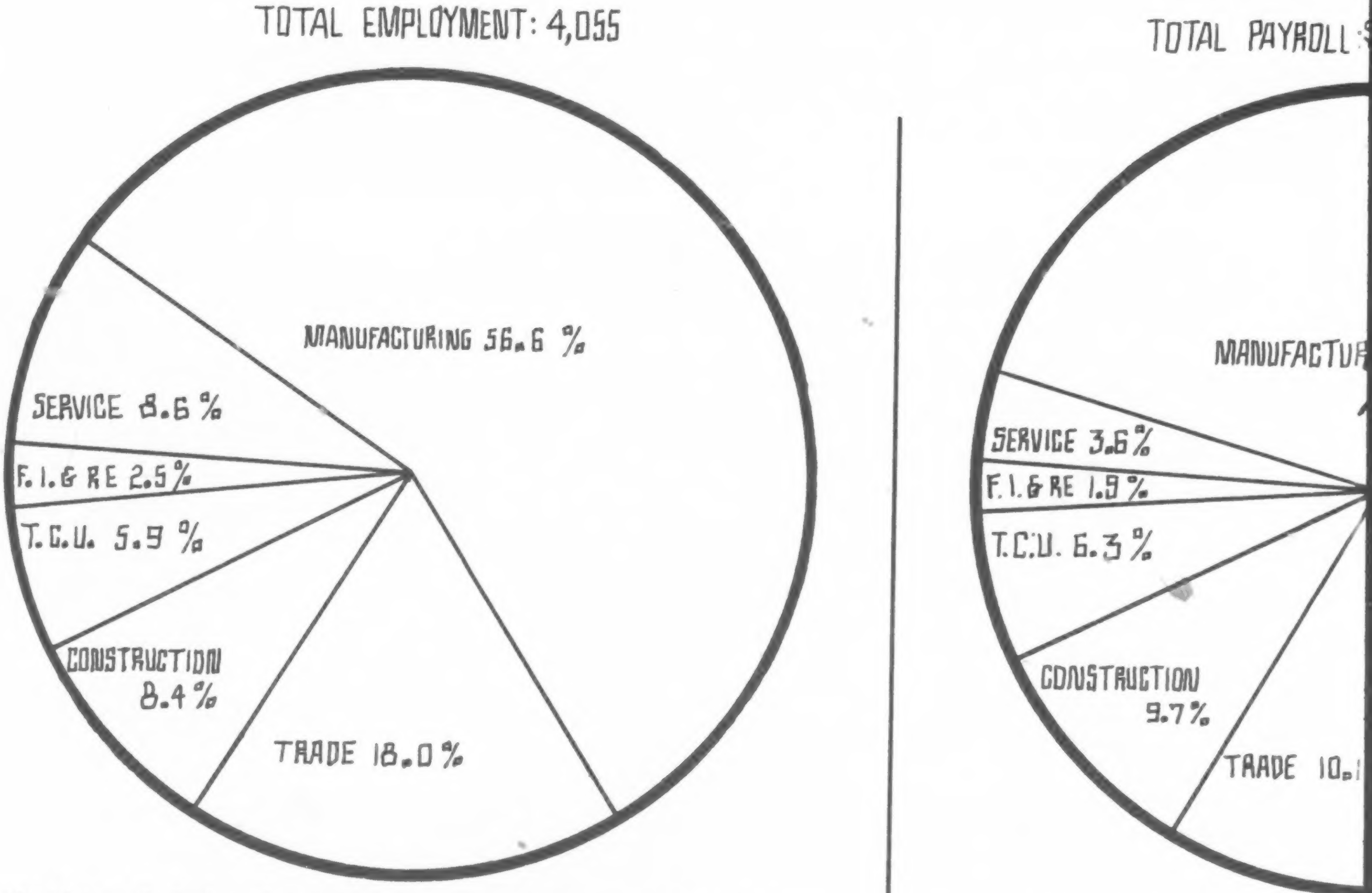
NO REPORT	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	TRADE SCHOOL	TRADE SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE	BUSINESS SCHOOL	BUSINESS SCHOOL WITH EXPERIENCE
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	3.6
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.2	36.3	.0	.0
.7	.0	.0	.0	54.3	.0	.0	.0	22.3
.0	.0	.0	14.7	38.3	.0	.0	28.2	18.8
.0	.0	.0	41.3	55.2	.0	.0	.3	2.2
.0	28.0	16.0	28.2	27.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
.3	.0	.0	.0	21.9	18.3	17.2	.0	.0
.6	.0	26.2	1.3	38.3	16.0	16.6	.0	.0
.0	3.1	14.3	62.6	20.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.1	16.1	12.4	18.7	12.7	4.4	5.7	.0	.0
.4	4.1	28.1	22.8	31.9	1.5	1.7	.0	.0

									MINIMUM EXP (EXPRESSED IN PERC		
COLLEGE						OPTIONAL			YEARS		
ONE YEAR	TWO YEARS	THREE YEARS	DEGREE	COLLEGE WITH EXPERIENCE	FORMAL APPRENTICESHIP	TRADE SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	BUSINESS SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	TRADE SCHOOL OR APPRENTICESHIP	NO REPORT	LESS THAN ONE	ONE TO TWO
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.0	.0	2.4	77.3	16.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	79.7	3.1
.0	13.2	9.4	9.8	18.1	.0	9.3	.0	.0	.0	45.6	30,5
.0	.0	.0	.0	17.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.1	23.4
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0	.0	.0	.3	43.1
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	50.3
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	27.3	.0	.0	41.3
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.0	.0	.0	18.3	1.3	41.3	16.4
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	19.3	79.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	70.5	18.2
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	23.9	.0	.0	.0	6.1	63.1	5.7
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.2	8.4	29.9	60.0

MINIMUM EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS
(EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

		OPTIONAL			YEARS OF EXPERIENCE						
COLLEGE WITH EXPERIENCE	FORMAL APPRENTICESHIP	TRADE SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	BUSINESS SCHOOL OR COLLEGE	TRADE SCHOOL OR APPRENTICESHIP	NO REPORT	LESS THAN ONE	ONE TO TWO	TWO TO THREE	THREE TO FOUR	FOUR TO FIVE	FIVE OR MORE
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
16.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	79.7	3.1	6.5	.0	1.1	9.6
18.1	.0	9.3	.0	.0	.0	45.6	30.5	22.6	1.3	.0	.0
17.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.1	23.4	13.1	4.3	11.1	22.3
.0	.0	.0	16.0	.0	.0	.3	43.1	13.7	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	50.3	6.3	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	27.3	.0	.0	41.3	2.5	.0	.0	.0
.0	23.0	.0	.0	18.3	1.3	41.3	16.4	18.7	22.3	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	19.3	79.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	70.5	18.2	11.3	.0	.0	.0
.0	23.9	.0	.0	.0	6.1	63.1	5.7	.0	25.1	.0	.0
.0	.3	.0	.0	.2	8.4	29.9	60.0	1.7	.0	.0	.0

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL
BY INDUSTRY (GOVERNMENT EXCLUD



Exclusive of federal, state, county and municipal government, there were 4,055 wage and salary workers employed in Columbia County. The above charts depict both the percentages of total wage and salary employment, and the percentages of the total wage and salary payroll of each industry division (government excluded). Government was excluded, because there is no information readily available covering all government payrolls. This information is available for most of the government payrolls, but not all.

Note that manufacturing, whi
the non-government employmen
non-government payroll. Con
and Transportation, Communic
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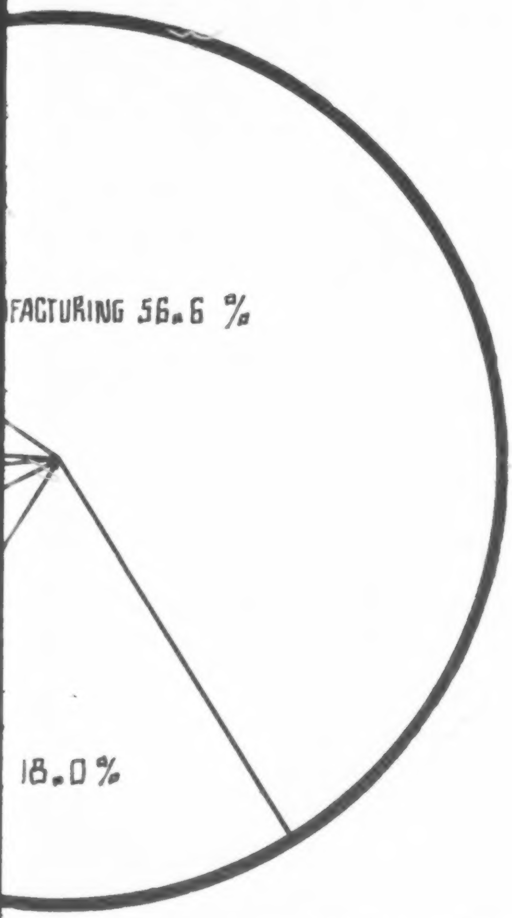
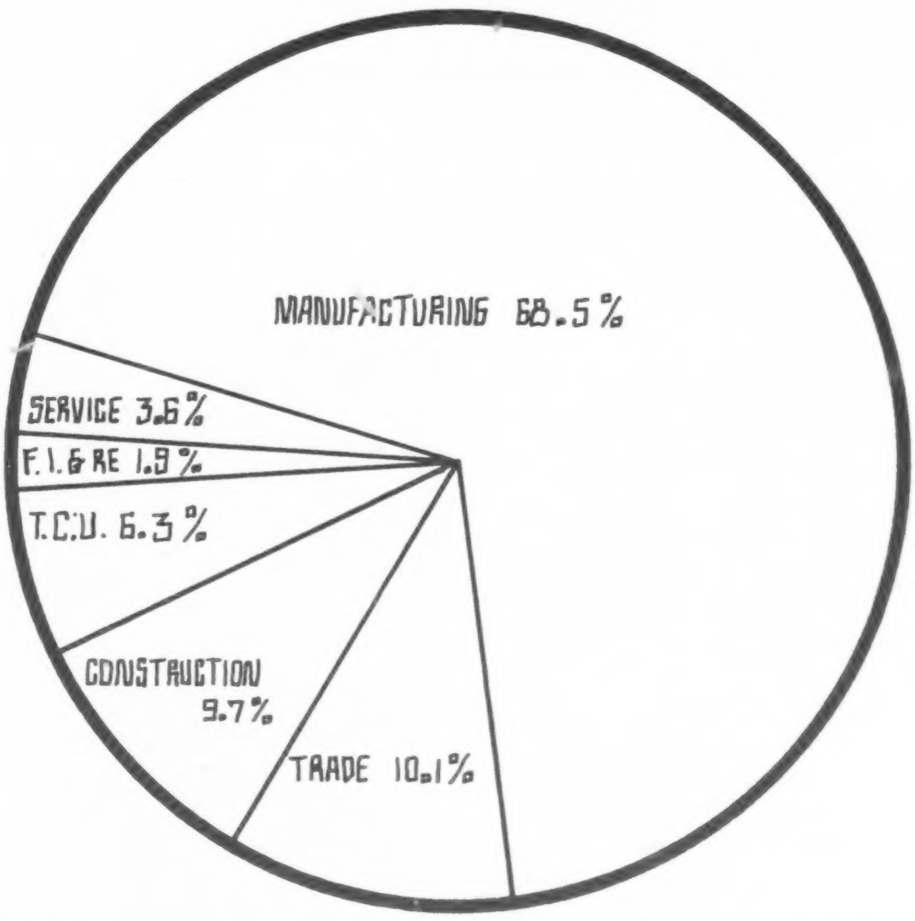
than of the wage and salary

LTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL DISTRIBUTION BY INDUSTRY (GOVERNMENT EXCLUDED)

MPLOYMENT: 4,055



TOTAL PAYROLL:$28,081,536



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ge and salary workers employed
above charts depict both the
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the government payrolls, but

Note that manufacturing, which carries 56.6 percent of the non-government employment has 68.5 percent of the non-government payroll. Construction, with 9.7 percent, and Transportation, Communications and Utilities, with 6.3 percent of the payroll are the only other industries having a larger percentage of the wage and salary payroll than of the wage and salary employment.

COUNTY INCOME

Exclusive of Government and Agriculture, for which no positive payroll figures could be established, nonagricultural wage and salary workers in Columbia County were paid an approximate $26,000,000 in 1966. In addition, there were an estimated 700 persons self-employed within the county, with a conservatively estimated total income of $3,500,000. There were more than 1,300 Columbia County residents employed or self-employed outside the county, having a likewise conservatively estimated annual income of $6,500,000. Total gross agricultural income for 1966 is estimated at $4,700,000 (on the basis of $4,800,000 income in 1965).

Wage and salary income for the 680 persons employed in Government is difficult to estimate, because of the extreme range of salaries. It is known that almost one-half of these workers were in the teaching professions, with minimum salaries above $5,000. However, there were also many Service workers, such as Janitors, cooks, etc., whose salaries were far below $5,000. this was also true of many of the Clerical positions in Government. On the other hand, there were professional jobs with both state and federal agencies which paid in excess of $5,000. It, therefore, seems fairly conservative to estimate an annual average wage of $5,000 for each of the persons employed in Government, which would bring the total payroll for this branch of industry to $3,400,000 annually. It must be borne in mind that this is an estimate, not a firm figure. However, it does not seem likely that the figure could be more than five percent in error. In relation to the total income in Columbia County, the margin of error would be extremely slight.

Adding all of the income from various sources, the total income from employment and self-employment in the county is in excess of $44,000,000 annually. This does not take into account income from sources other than earnings, for which there are no possible firm estimates. For instance, there are more than 2,200 retired persons living in the county, the majority of whom have pensions or income in one form or another. There is no reason to doubt that there are others having incomes from investments, as well. Total income for these two groups would probably swell the total personal income for the county to somewhere in the neighborhood of
the total income fo
$37,000,000 spendab
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COLUMBIA COUN
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INCOME

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es from investments, as well.
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the county to somewhere in

the neighborhood of $50,000,000. Allowing 25 percent of the total income for taxes, this leaves a balance of $37,000,000 spendable income in the county, or something like $1,470 per capita. This figure is somewhat lower than that published by one of the national business periodicals. However, it seems worth noting that this same periodical also stated a high per capita spendable income for most other areas, and placed Columbia County thirty-third among the 36 Oregon counties in this respect.

Admittedly, in a time when financial statistics are seldom concerned with any figure under one billion, spendable income of $37,000,000 does not represent a great deal of money. It is, however, enough to establish a sizeable market for consumer goods and services, and a market that is not being fully exploited within the county at the present time.

COLUMBIA COUNTY STRAWBERRY HARVEST PROVIDES EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH OF ALL AGES.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF COLUMBIA CO

Columbia County has many natural assets, some of which are developed, some of which are in the process of development, and some of which are almost totally neglected.

More than three-fourths of the land area in the county is in timber stands which, under the present system of harvest and restocking can support the present production of wood products and pulp and allied products into the indefinite future. It may not, because of technological change, support the present more than 2,000 jobs in these industries. On the other hand, because of these same technological advances, new products may increase the number of jobs supportable by the timber stands. At any rate, this source of raw material is the only resource in the county that is presently being fully developed and utilized.

The county also has approximately 60 miles of shoreline along the Columbia River. Much of this shoreline is directly on either present or proposed deep water channel, and could be developed into either an excellent inland port complex or some of the finest sites for heavy industry in the Pacific northwest. With the exception of a few areas where the shoreline is rock outcropping, most of the length is in low lying lands, some behind levees, which would require massive filling in preparation for industrial use.

Not much is known about the substratum of these areas, except in the St. Helens area, which is generally underlain by basalt. (In fact, this basalt is one of the chief deterrents to development of St. Helens as a townsite, since it lays very close to the surface in some areas, and outcrops in others, making the cutting of streets and the laying of water and sewage lines particularly difficult.) Some steps toward development of the low lying areas, particularly those adjacent to deep water channels, should be taken at the earliest possible time. It seems altogether likely that dredge spoilings, both from proposed new channel work and from maintenance of the present channels, would be available for fill at

a nominal cost for those area
water and suitable substrata

Columbia County has one of th
recreational area of any of t
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The upland country along the
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access roads are not the best
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the southwestern part of the
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Columbia County is blessed wit
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RESOURCES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

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a nominal cost for those areas where proximity of deep water and suitable substrata would justify development.

Columbia County has one of the greatest potentials as a recreational area of any of the Columbia River counties in Oregon. Yet, practically nothing has been done to develop the potential. Fishing, both in the Columbia proper and in the many sloughs and inlets, is as good as anywhere in the Pacific Northwest. Small boat ramps and moorages are for the most part lacking or unattractive, although an excellent facility is projected at Clatskanie.

The upland country along the watershed dividing the Columbia and the Nehalem offers some of as wild and beautiful country as can be found in the state. However, the access roads are not the best in the world, and there is practically no place along the roads where the traveler can pause to take a good look at what is to be seen. In the southwestern part of the county, the Nehalem and its tributaries also offer good fishing and some beautiful scenery for the visitor with enough determination to overcome a few obstacles. Something should be done in the way of developing the excellent potential of the county as a recreation area, including cleaning up the highway approaches and making them more attractive.

Columbia County is blessed with a potentially excellent water supply, but the development of the supply leaves much to be desired. Present municipal systems are no more than adequate for peak period needs, and represent only a small percentage of potential supply that could be developed. Clatskanie,Rainier and Vernonia would need to develop individual supply systems, but it appears that a central source of supply for the entire area from Deer Island up river to Scappoose would not only be feasible, but more economical than the present piecemeal, semi-inadequate systems.

Worth keeping in mind is the fact that development of the water resources of the county is more than just a suggestion of something that might be worth doing. Development of this resource is an absolute must, if the county is to advance industrially, or even be in a position to attract industry.

There are some deposits of limonite in the Scappoose area and of ferruginous bauxites in a wide strip extending across the county and into Washington County. Some of the latter deposits are under option to a major alumina producer, but their use is doubtful, particularly within the immediate future. One reason for the dubiety is the overall grade of the deposits. Another is the fact that Bonneville power, the cheapness of which originally attracted the aluminum industry to the northwest area, is being replaced, at least in Columbia County, to a large extent by thermally generated power. No one as yet knows whether the cost of the privately generated power will allow expansion of the aluminum industry. On the other hand, treatment of ferruginous bauxite by the Peterson process, which would result in an iron by-product, might make the treatment of the Columbia County deposits feasible.

Climate is a natural reso
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KAISER GYPSUM PLANT, ST. HELENS.

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Climate is a natural resource which is sometimes overlooked in cataloging the advantages of an area such as Columbia County. Yet the cool, even temperature does offer many advantages. Nothing could be better for the development of a summer recreation area. The climate has much to do with the rapid growth of the timber stands, which are the prime natural resource of the county, and also facilitates the growth of ornamentals, which may eventually become the most important cash crop of the county. It favors certain types of industry which are handicapped by extremes of either heat or cold.

Climate, of course, is something that cannot be either developed or left alone. But there is such a thing as taking full advantage of what the climate has to offer. Some definite steps toward taking advantage of the climate is visible in the forestry program in the county. Other advantages of the climate have, however, been more or less neglected.

KAISER GYPSUM PLANT, ST. HELENS.

AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL PLANT SI

A study prepared for the Port of St. Helens by Ivan Bloch Associates as of June 1966, lists some 21,000 acres of land available for industrial use in Columbia County. It is difficult to determine just why the sites listed were chosen, since there is no land use zoning in the county and, in effect, the entire 400,000 plus acres in the county are subject to industrial plant use, with the exception of a few thousand acres in townsites. Moreover, approximately 16,000 of the 21,000 acres listed in the study prepared for the Port are either low lying, marshy land or extremely rough terrain requiring massive rock cut and fill. So far as the record shows, none of the marshland has been tested to determine the underlying strata, or depth to bedrock. Approximately 17,000 acres of the land listed in the study have accessibility to deep water and it may be that this was the basis used for selection.

With the exception of 800 acres in an approximate 7,000 acre location immediately northeast of Clatskanie, there is only one major location in the county which would not require extensive preparation in the way of fill, or cut and fill. This one location is a site of approximately 250 acres adjacent to Vernonia in the southwest part of the county.

The Bloch report, which is extremely thorough and one of the best of its kind, cannot be too highly recommended to any plant investor considering Columbia County as a location. The report draws certain conclusions and by inference makes some cogent recommendations, to which but one thought appears worth adding. This would be that the industrial development group (in this case the Port of St. Helens) give some thought to setting aside some acreage for development of an industrial park type location, which would be capable of accomodating several plants. Such a location is perhaps even more necessary to the economic health of the area than additional large, single industry locations.

At any rate, since the E
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Bloch and Associates sug
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APPROXIMATE ACREAGES
CO

Site Number	Approximat Acreage
1*	6,000
2	7,000
3	160
4	250
5	350
6	225
7	3,000
8	95
9	240
10	800
11	4,000
12	175

*Corresponds to numbers

ABLE INDUSTRIAL PLANT SITES

Helens by Ivan Bloch
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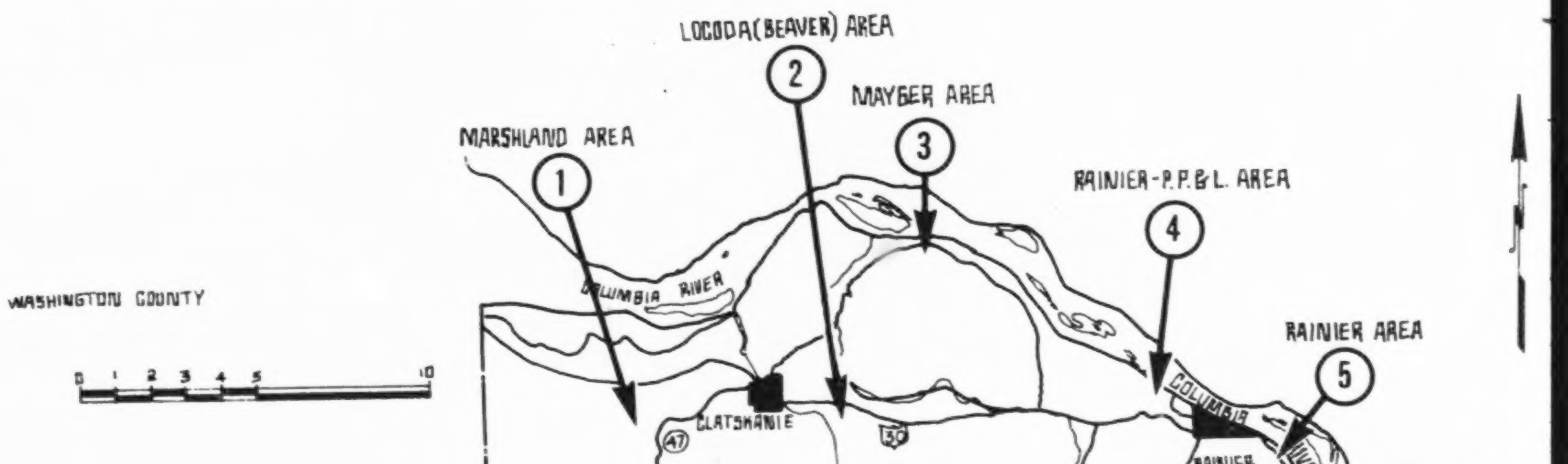
At any rate, since the Bloch report is available, and could not well be improved upon, further treatment of the subject of industrial sites in Columbia County in the herein report appears to be unnecessary. However, it does seem worth adding that early implementation of the Bloch and Associates suggestion with regard to improvement of the potential industrial sites should be the prime consideration of the Port authority.

APPROXIMATE ACREAGES OF AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL SITES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Site Number	Approximate Acreage	General Terrain
1*	6,000	Flat & wet behind dikes
2	7,000	800 acres filled
3	160	Rocky & steep
4	250	Flat & wet
5	350	Rock outcrop; steep
6	225	Low lying; diked
7	3,000	Level; some low lying
8	95	Good
9	240	Mostly good
10	800	Low lying; diked
11	4,000	Low lying; diked
12	175	Excellent

*Corresponds to numbers on the map on page 35.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MARSHLAND AREA
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WASHINGTON COUNTY
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VERNONIA AREA
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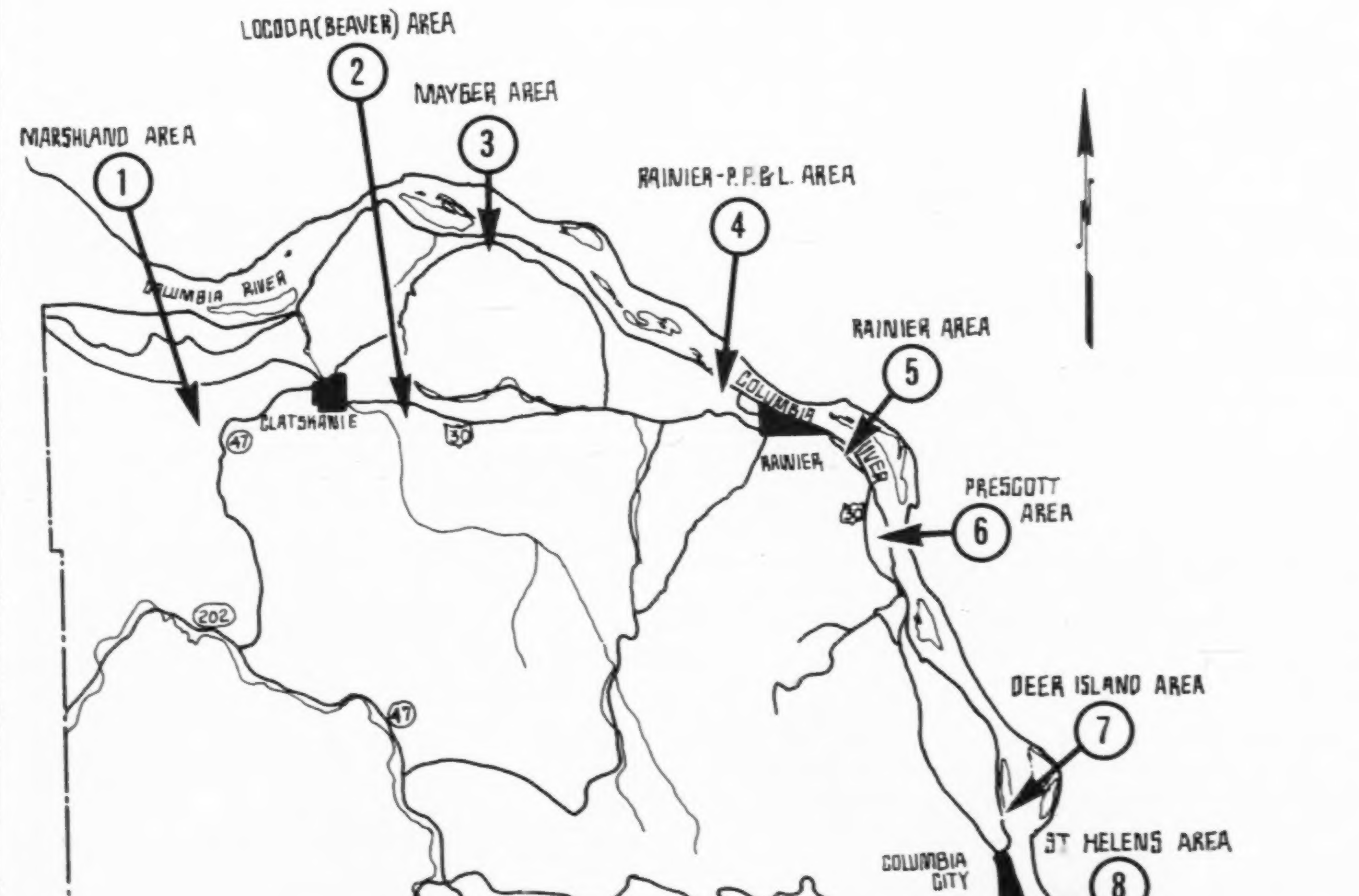
COLUMBIA RIV

FROM: "Industrial Plant Sites in Columbia County, Oregon". A study prepared by Ivan Bloch Associates, Portland, Oregon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MARSHLAND AREA
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RAINIER-P.P.&L. AREA
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COLUMBIA RIVER
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PRESCOTT AREA
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202
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DEER ISLAND AREA
7
COLUMBIA CITY
ST HELENS AREA
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ST. HELENS
MILTON CREEK INDUSTRIAL PARK
9
SCAPPOOSE BAY AREA
10
47
VERNONIA
12
47
VERNONIA AREA
COLUMBIA RIVER
SCAPPOOSE AREA
SCAPPOOSE
11

Sites in Columbia County, Oregon".
by Ivan Bloch Associates, Port-

THE LABOR FORCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

The results of the Household Study conducted by the Smaller Communuties Service Program in November of 1966 indicates the population of Columbia County to have been 25,170 at that time. This compares to an estimate made by the Oregon Population Research Center of a total population of 24,700 in July of 1966, the latest date for which estimates are available.

Of the total population 9,196, or 36.5 percent, could reasonably be considered to be in the labor force. Of this total labor force 1,444, or 15.8 percent, were ready, willing and able to accept work, but were not actively seeking work because of the belief that such efforts would prove fruitless. Those persons available for, but not seeking work, were preponderantly female (1,288) and were for the most part not able to accept work outside of Columbia County, because of domestic circumstances. Their belief that a search for work in the county would prove fruitless is amply supported by the fact that only 23.8 percent of the total wage and salary jobs in the county are held by women and by the further fact that more than 350 females with an average length of 22 weeks of unemployment were conducting an active search for work at the time of the Household Study.

Most of the 162 males who stated they were available but not looking for work, fell into two categories: (a) seasonally out of work self-employed, both farm and nonfarm, and (b) high school seniors who were available for part time work only. There was also a smattering of retired males who were at best available for part time or temporary work, only. Viewed objectively, there seems to be no reason why the entire group who were available but not looking for work should not be included in the labor force of the county.

Of the 7,750, or 30.8 percent of the total population, who were actively in the labor force, 450 were unemployed at the time of the study, and 7,3
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Approximately 1,300 of these were
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a total of 4,535 were employed in
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At the same time when more than 1,
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This seeming anomaly is easily exp
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finding that only four of the prof
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E LABOR FORCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

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force, 450 were unemployed at the time of the study, and 7,300 were either employed or self-employed, both inside and outside the county. Approximately 1,300 of these were commuting to work outside the county and, of the remaining approximate 6,000, a total of 4,535 were employed in nonagricultural wage and salary work within the county. Of the 1,300 workers commuting to jobs outside the county, 86 were self-employed and presumably would not be available for work within the county.

At the same time when more than 1,300 Columbia County workers found it necessary to commute out of the county to work, and 450 were unemployed and actively seeking work, Columbia County employers found it necessary to import 200 commuters to work in Columbia County jobs. This seeming anomaly is easily explained, however; almost all of the commuters-in are either in those specific professional or technical occupations, which were not found among the Columbia County unemployed, or in the skilled construction occupations within the jurisdiction of hiring hall outside the county. A few material handlers do commute into the Rainier area from Cowlitz County, Washington, but no unemployed workers in these occupations could be found in the immediate vicinity of Rainier. It is worth noting that 144 professional, technical and managerial workers were found among the 1,300 persons commuting to work outside the county, a number considerably greater than the workers in the same occupations commuting in. This was the subject of some additional research on the part of the Small Communities Team, with the resultant finding that only four of the professional, technical and managerial commuters-out were in specific occupations that were filled in Columbia County by commuters-in. For additional information on commuting patterns, see Tables X and X-a.

Any labor force problems in the county appear to be largely a matter of matching available workers to jobs.

For a starter, there is no employment in the county for the bulk of the almost 1,300 female workers who are available for work in the county, but not looking. Aside from one small food processing plant (seasonal), a small specialty manufacturing plant (Christmas decorations, and also seasonal) and a few jobs in a paper converting plant, there is no manufacturing employment for women. Trade and Service industries, which ordinarily use a high percentage of female workers are both considerably below average in percentage of total employment in the county. Nothing much can be done about Trade and Service (see page 21) but some effort to attract light manufacturing of a nature using female workers would seem to be a logical step for those groups interested in promoting the economic development of the county.

For a second item, it appears likely that an industry of almost any type could easily be staffed by the workers who are presently commuting out of the county to work. Even after deducting those commuters-out who have acquired seniority in their jobs, and would not be interested in working in the county, there is still a potential labor pool of considerable proportions and varied skills. If one were to add to this the skills available from those now unemployed and seeking work, a pool could be developed which would no doubt be attractive to any employer considering the possibility of locating in Columbia County. (See Table VII for skills of those seeking work).

For a third item, it appears that commuters-in, although they represent a negligible part of the total employment in the county, could be dispensed with altogether. A vocational training program to fit the needs of the county could easily provide the skilled workers who are now commuting in. Such a program could also do much to strengthen the presently weak Service industry, particularly the repair services.

In establishing the labor force of Columbia County, the decision was made to consider only those persons 16 years old and over. The prime factor influencing this decision was the fact that a market for the services of persons under that age is, for practical purposes, non-existent. There is a minuscule amount of unpaid family agricultural work during most of the year for a few of the males under 16 years of age.

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There is also approximately three weeks of paid harvest work which could be performed by persons of both sexes under the age of 16. However, this averages less than 500 total jobs, and information obtained from the growers indicate that the bulk of those hired are under the age of 14. The traditional child monitor jobs which in some areas are filled by girls under the age of 16, are almost non-existent in Columbia County. A smaller percentage of females than ordinary are employed in the county, which obviates the need for baby sitters to some extent. Additionally, the large group of mature unemployed females provide a ready source of supply for the filling of these jobs when they are available.

As a matter of fact, the inclusion of the 16 and 17 year olds in the labor force of Columbia County is somewhat debatable. However, there is a minimal amount of part time employment available for this age group on a year around basis, and a few full time summer jobs, as well. But the majority of this age group is not available, even for part time work, during the school year. They are effectively barred by law from approximately 40 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the county, and from better than 85 percent of the jobs by reason of educational or training requirements. At any rate, it was finally decided to include them in the labor force, if for no other reason than the fact that slightly more than half of them will be solidly in the labor force within the next two years, and it is important to have some information concerning their work potential.

As in other areas, approximately half (46 percent) of the 807 16 and 17 year olds who are now in school intend to go on from high school to either community or four year colleges. The remaining 436 will go directly from school into the active labor force. This is almost 200 more new labor force entrants than the total of all the new jobs expected in the next three years in the county, and is greater than the total of both the new jobs and the need for replacement, for which graduation from high school is the only hiring requirement.

In addition to the 807 youth in the 16 and 17 year old group who are now in school, there are 97 in this group who have left school and are available for full time employment. Perhaps a simpler way of putting it would be

LABOR FORCE (Cont.)

to say that Columbia County youth are entering the labor force at a rate of approximately 260 per year, whereas the need for additions to the labor force is at a rate of 170 per year. Most of the surplus migrate out, and relatively few of those who pursue their education beyond high school return to the county. This is not an unusual circumstance in areas of the size and industrial makeup of Columbia County.

There are no migratory workers in the labor force of Columbia County. There is even less labor force turnover than in most areas largely given over to wood products manufacture. Such turnover as does occur is largely caused by a combination of the need for supplemental family income with lack of employment opportunities for women.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR FORCE

It is interesting to compare the education and training of the total number of residents who are above the age of 18, with the same qualifications of those residents who are in the labor force. Every statistical approach which could be made, indicates the present work force, while still below the state average in median school years completed, is at least better educated and better trained than that portion of the population which has reached the retirement age.

Significantly, of the total population above the age of 18, only 41.4 percent have received one or more years of vocational education, whereas of those who could be considered in the labor force, 54.4 percent have received such training. Of those in the total population who have had some vocational training, 41.4 percent had only one year, while of those in the labor force only 35.9 percent had but one year. Of the total persons 18 and over, who had some vocational training, 46.8 percent received only such training as is offered in high school, while of those in the labor force only 27.3 percent restricted their vocational training to high school, only.

There is a striking indictment of both the past and present vocational training, or occupational counseling, or both, in the high percentage of persons who (a) failed to complete vocational training courses once began and

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(b) who never used the vocational training they had received in gainful employment. This has to be a general indictment, not applicable to Columbia County, only. The percentage is just as high among inmigrants who received their training elsewhere as with those who received their training in the county.

A certain amount of more or less wasted vocational training is, of course, to be expected. An example in point is the military vocational training, which more than 1,850 of those now in the labor force received. In one sense, this was not wasted, in that it was necessary for the proper performance of the military duties at hand. Yet only a handful of servicemen who learned such things as heavy equipment operating and automotive repair, were able to turn this training to profit in later civilian life. There are a few other exceptions, but only 5.5 percent of those now in the labor force state that they have used their military vocational training in civilian employment, and this is something that could be expected.

Similarly it can be expected that a large percentage of the commercial training given to females in high school will never be used in gainful employment. A large percentage of those who take such training become married and never enter the labor force. Of those who do enter the labor force, many go into occupations where the training will not be used. The question, of course, is why they took the training in the first place, and this applies equally to males who take, but never use, shop courses in high school.

This last question is even more pertinent in considering the numbers of youth who begin, but do not complete, both apprenticeships and trade school courses, even though the percentage of unused training is considerably less than the unused high school and military training.

No record can be found of similar studies elsewhere conducted on this subject. Hence, it is not known whether or not the statistics for Columbia County are abnormal or not. Some clue might be gained, however, from the fact that less than one-half of the persons reported in the study received their training in Columbia County, and there was no substantial difference in the percentages of unused training.

LABOR FORCE TABULATIONS

TABLE VI

THE LABOR FORCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY
(Week of November 20-26, 1966)

TOTAL population 16 years old and over		16,276
Retired	2,280	
Unable to work (16 to 64 years old)	216	
In school, concerned with domestic duties or otherwise not available	4,584	
Total over 16, but not in labor force		7,080
Total in the labor force		9,196
Available for work, but not seeking		1,444
Active work force		7,752
Unemployed and actively seeking work		456
Did some work during the week		7,296
Employed less than 30 hours	688	
Worked full time during the week	6,608	
Commuted to work outside the county		1,304
Worked in Columbia County		5,992
Self-employed, unpaid family & domestics		840
In agricultural employment		620
Columbia County residents employed in nonagr. wage and salary work in the county		4,532
Residents of other counties commuting to wage and salary jobs in Columbia County		203
Total wage and salary jobs in the county		4,735

EMPLOYMENT IN T

TOTAL having done some

Worked 52 weeks (includ

Worked 40 to 52 weeks..

Worked 30 to 40 weeks.

Worked 20 to 30 weeks..

Worked less than 20 wee

In search of work 20 o

20 to 26 week

More than 26

Worked part-time all 52

An interesting feature of employment in Columbia County is the percentage of part-time jobs. In addition to the 688 persons who worked less than 30 hours during the survey week and the 268 who worked on a part-time job throughout the 52 weeks preceding the survey, 71 of the

respondents who were o
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The part-time jobs whic
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LABOR FORCE TABULATIONS

VI

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TABLE VI-a

EMPLOYMENT IN THE 52 WEEKS PRECEDING STUDY

TOTAL having done some work	7,936
Worked 52 weeks (including vacations)	4,148
Worked 40 to 52 weeks	2,076
Worked 30 to 40 weeks	612
Worked 20 to 30 weeks	684
Worked less than 20 weeks	416
In search of work 20 or more weeks of last 52	816
20 to 26 weeks	648
More than 26 weeks	168
Worked part-time all 52 weeks	268

ployment in Columbia County
me jobs. In addition to the
than 30 hours during the sur-
ked on a part-time job
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respondents who were otherwise fully employed reported a second part-time job.

The part-time jobs which were held by the fully employed included a considerable amount of self-employment which seldom ran to more than ten hours per week.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR

TABLE VII

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER.

(Whether in the labor force or not)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	TOTAL	MALE
0 through 4 years	608	324
5 through 8 years	4,884	2,216
9 through 11 years	3,760	2,056
12 years	4,424	2,080
13 through 15 years	1,012	556
16 years or more	684	352
Total 18 years of age & over	15,372	7,584

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAININ
One year
Two years
Three years
Four or more
None
TOTAL

TABLE VII-a

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE

(18 years old and over)

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	TOTAL	MALE
0 through 4 years	176	164
5 through 8 years	1,696	992
9 through 11 years	2,640	1,984
12 years	3,224	1,988
13 through 15 years	896	496
16 years and over	564	304
TOTAL in Labor Force	9,196	5,928

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING
One year
Two years
Three years
Four or more
None
TOTAL

It appears worth noting that the bulk of the persons 18 years old and over, with elementary school education or less, are not in the labor force. Actually, most of those persons are either retired or have never been employed for one reason or another.

It also is worth noting that, only an approximate 42 percent of vocational training, wherea the labor force have had some

N AND TRAINING OF THE LABOR FORCE

TABLE VII

DUCATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS 18 AND OVER.

(Whether in the labor force or not)

TOTAL	MALE
608	324
4,884	2,216
3,760	2,056
4,424	2,080
1,012	556
684	352
15,372	7,584

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	TOTAL	MALE
One year	2,684	1,216
Two years	2,184	996
Three years	544	354
Four or more	1,068	1,024
None	8,892	3,994
TOTAL	15,372	7,584

TABLE VII-a

ATION AND TRAINING OF PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE

(18 years old and over)

TOTAL	MALE
176	164
1,696	992
2,640	1,984
3,224	1,988
896	496
564	304
9,196	5,928

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	TOTAL	MALE
One year	1,920	1,164
Two years	1,828	964
Three years	428	304
Four or more	732	704
None	4,288	2,792
TOTAL	9,196	5,928

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Actually, most of those
never been employed

It also is worth noting that, of the total population, only an approximate 42 percent have had at least one year of vocational training, whereas 53 percent of those in the labor force have had some of this type of training.

USE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

TABLE VIII

(All persons 18 years of age and over)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SUBSEQUENTLY USED IN WORK

Type of Training	Number Trained	Training Used	Male
High School	2,940	1,164	372
Military	1,932	116	116
Apprenticeship[1]	1,004	636	636
Trade School[1]	2,084	1,388	740
TOTAL ALL TYPES TRAINING	7,960[2]	3,304[2]	1,864[2]

1/ Includes incomplete apprenticeships and trade school.
2/ Includes persons with more than one type of training.

Many of the Columbia County residents have had more than one type of vocational training. Of the total population 18 years of age and over, only 6,480 have had one or more years of vocational training, but the total of the different types of such training is 7,960. Mostly, the second type of training was in addition to training received in high school and generally was a continuation of high school vocational training.

Oddly enough, the percentage of persons in the total 18 years of age and over with two or more types of training was much greater than in this age group who were in the labor force.

TABLE

(Persons 18 and over,

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SUBSEQU

Type of Training	Numb Trai
High School	1,6
Military	1,8
Apprenticeship[1]	7
Trade School[1]	1,4
TOTAL ALL TYPES TRAINING	5,7

1/ Includes incomplete appr
2/ Includes persons with mo

Of the total vocational trai
18 years old and over, only
in gainful employment. On t
this age group who are in th
vocational training in conne

At first glance it appears t
the training was about equal
among males and females. Ho
among the males was largely
service and among females th

USE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

III

of age and over)

NTLY USED IN WORK

d	Training Used	Male
	1,164	372
	116	116
	636	636
	1,388	740
2/	3,304 2/	1,864 2/

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y 6,480 have had one or more
but the total of the differ-
7,960. Mostly, the second
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a continuation of high

of persons in the total 18
o or more types of training
age group who were in the

TABLE VIII-a

(Persons 18 and over, and in the labor force)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING SUBSEQUENTLY USED IN WORK

Type of Training	Number Trained	Training Used	Male
High School	1,656	936	216
Military	1,856	104	104
Apprenticeship 1/	796	512	512
Trade School 1/	1,436	1,204	716
TOTAL ALL TYPES TRAINING	5,744 2/	2,756 2/	1,548 2/

1/ Includes incomplete apprenticeships and trade school.
2/ Includes persons with more than one type of training.

Of the total vocational training received by all persons 18 years old and over, only 41.5 percent has been used in gainful employment. On the other hand, 48 percent of this age group who are in the labor force have used their vocational training in connection with their work.

At first glance it appears that the use, or disuse, of the training was about equally divided, percentage-wise, among males and females. However, the unused training among the males was largely that received in military service and among females that received in high school.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS AMONG THE LABOR FORCE

Of the 9,196 persons over the age of 16 who were considered a part of the Columbia County labor force at the time of the study, 1,684 or 18.3 percent stated they were presently interested in vocational training of one kind or another. Those interested were divided almost equally as to sex. Approximately 62.0 percent (1,044) of those interested were employed at the time. Another 21.3 percent (358) were still in high school, and were for the most part unemployed, although 29 did have part time jobs. The remaining 282 were out of school and unemployed. The past work history of these 282 persons shows all but 19 of them to have been occupationally qualified for some kind of a job, but not all of the remaining 263 had experience or training in jobs that were current in Columbia County. Almost all of the 282 unemployed persons who were desirous of training were females.

Almost one-half (44.8 percent) of those interested in vocational training stated they could finance their own training, if classes were available within commuting distance and at hours coinciding with the work shift of those employed. On the other hand, 29 percent stated that not only would the training have to be free, but they would also need subsistence while in training. Those in the latter group were recontacted and it was found in most cases they had a definite idea of where they wanted to secure the training, and in some cases this was as far away as Klamath Falls.

The training desired quite well covers the occupational spectrum, with the preponderance being in the clerical occupations. The technical occupations, as might be expected, got a good play, with the mechanical repair trades third. Deleted from the list of training desired were some interests which were obviously for hobby purposes.

Twenty-two of those interested were referred to MDTA sponsored training and another seven were referred to apprenticeship openings. Counseling is being continued and it appears likely that additional referrals to training will result. In addition, many of the high school seniors are being encouraged to seek apprenticeships or other training on their own behalf.

TABLE IX
PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE A
VOCATIONAL TRA

TOTAL INTERESTED IN TRAINING
For:
Technical Occupations
Clerical
Sales
Service
Farm, Fishing & Forestry
Processing
Metal Trades
Bench Work
Structural
Miscellaneous

FINANCIAL NEED WITH REGAR

None-if within commute distance
Cost of training advanced
Training free
Subsistence needed, in addition to free tuition

SERVICE REPAIRMAN

THE LABOR FORCE

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TABLE IX
PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER DESIRING VOCATIONAL TRAINING

	TOTAL	MALE
TOTAL INTERESTED IN TRAINING	1,684	812
For:		
Technical Occupations	320	188
Clerical	608	44
Sales	48	12
Service	68	48
Farm, Fishing & Forestry	16	16
Processing	44	12
Metal Trades	160	160
Bench Work	256	208
Structural	84	84
Miscellaneous	80	40

FINANCIAL NEED WITH REGARD TO TRAINING

	TOTAL	MALE
None-if within commute distance	728	396
Cost of training advanced	146	92
Training free	319	157
Subsistence needed, in addition to free tuition	491	167

SERVICE REPAIRMAN AT WORK.

THE HUMAN RESOURCE OF COLUMBIA

What does Columbia County have to offer prospective new industry in the way of manpower? This was one of the vital questions with which the Smaller Communities Program team was most concerned in the county wide study.

To begin with, in addition to the 4,537 working in the county, there are 1,300 Columbia County residents now working outside the county. After discounting those commuters-out who own businesses outside the county, and those who have acquired enough seniority in their jobs outside the county to make it doubtful they would now want to change, there is still a residue of an estimated 800 workers with various skills and proven attachment to the labor force who could be available for employment in Columbia County.

Secondly, there is a pool of some 450 unemployed workers who are actively seeking work, all available within the county.

Third, there is a pool of some 1,450 workers, preponderantly female, who are available for work in Columbia County only, but who are not looking for work because of the belief that a search confined to the county would be fruitless.

Fourth, there is an average of 250 new entrants to the full time labor force in Columbia County each year. Approximately 225 of these will have a high school education, the rest will have less. This would indicate a total in excess of 2,500 workers now available, with predictable additions of close to ten percent each year.

What of the quality of these workers? What are their skills? Their education? In effect, what can they do?

Taking up the groups in
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occupational groups. Un
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for information with reg
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commuters-out. Table X,
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HUMAN RESOURCE OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

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workers? What are their
n effect, what can they do?

Taking up the groups in order, Table X gives the occupations now held by the commuters-out, in terms of broad occupational groups. Unfortunately the Household Study, from which this information was gleaned, did not provide for information with regard to possible secondary occupations, or other skills which might be possessed by the commuters-out. Table X-a does give a resume of the completed years of education for this group, and it is noticeable that this is generally higher than that of most of Columbia County residents above the age of 16.

The group which was unemployed and actively seeking work (both in and outside the county) also offers a varied assortment of skills. Because these people were interviewed separately from the Household Study, it was possible to delve into their secondary skills. Table XII depicts the skills uncovered and it is interesting to note that more than one-third had a usable secondary occupation. Both the primary and secondary classifications were based on prior job experience. Generally speaking, however, this group had fewer completed years of education than the commuters-out, but were about on a par in this respect with the rest of the labor force.

The third group also offers some interesting possibilities, although their range of skills is not so great, due mostly to the fact that most of this group was from the distaff side. Although invited, not all of this group showed up for individual interviews. Hence, it was not possible to delve as deeply into their qualifications as might have been desirable. For one thing, it was possible to determine from the information in the Household Study that approximately 65 percent of them had not worked in the past 52 weeks but, for almost one-

THE HUMAN RESOURCE (Cont.)

half of this group it could not be determined, without extensive expenditure of time, just how long it had been since they had worked. Of those for whom the data were available, the average length of time since the last job was four years, plus. Approximately one in 15 had had only occasional employment since leaving school. For some of this group, the work potential was established by means of counseling and testing (GATB). Others, where the work experience was recent enough, and of sufficient length, were assigned classifications on the basis of experience. Tables VII and VII-a give a tabular resume of skills and occupational potential uncovered.

Occupational potential of the prospective labor force entrants was developed on the basis of experience and through counseling and, in most cases, testing (GATB). The tabular resume includes only those high school seniors who are due to graduate in June of 1967, and does not include any of that class who do not plan to terminate their education with the completion of high school.

TABLE X

OCCUPATIONS OF COMMUTERS-OUT

	TOTAL	MALE
TOTAL COMMUTERS	1,304	1,116
Professional, Technical and Managerial	144	124
Clerical	124	48
Sales	36	32
Service	52	24
Farm, Fishing and Forestry	12	12
Processing Work	316	264
Machine Trades	104	104
Bench Work	56	48
Structural	256	256
Miscellaneous	204	204

EDUCATIO

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETE

0 through 4 yea
5 through 8 yea
9 through 11 yea
12 years
13 through 15 yea
16 years and over

It is, perhaps, gratuit
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in June of 1967, and does
who do not plan to ter-
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COMMUTERS-OUT

	TOTAL	MALE
	1,304	1,116
l	144	124
	124	48
	36	32
	52	24
stry	12	12
	316	264
	104	104
	56	48
	256	256
	204	204

TABLE X-a

EDUCATION OF COMMUTERS-OUT

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	TOTAL	MALE
0 through 4 years	24	24
5 through 8 years	168	160
9 through 11 years	272	264
12 years	420	384
13 through 15 years	304	184
16 years and over	116	100
	1,304	1,116

It is, perhaps, gratuitous to comment on the preponderance of males in the commuters-out. Again, perhaps not, in view of the preponderance of females in the group who are actively seeking work. To be explicit, there are but two areas where the worker from the distaff side could reasonably be expected to commute, considering the distance involved, wage differentials, and probability of finding work. These are the Portland Metropolitan Area, for women residing in the Scappoose Area, and Longview, for women residing in the Rainier Area. Notwithstanding, some females from the Vernonia Area do commute 70 round trip miles to Washington County--but this is more from desperation than choice.

A few (86 to be exact) of the commuters own businesses in the area to which they commute. Of the total, 72 percent worked 52 weeks on their current jobs during the year preceding the study, as compared to only 52 percent of all of the employed persons in the county having the same stability of employment. However, subsequent to the study week, the commuters were re-sampled with the resultant finding that approximately 60 percent of them would be interested in work closer to home than their present jobs.

TABLE XI

COMMUTING FROM	COUNTIES COMMUTING TO			
	MULTNOMAH	WASHINGTON	COWLITZ	CLATSOP
Scappoose	388	16	8	16
Rainier*	36	8	208	76
Clatskanie	4	8	20	176
St. Helens, Urban	116	4	20	8
Vernonia	36	44	12	12
St. Helens, Rural	64	8	4	4
TOTAL	644	88	272	292

* This is the commuting pattern for the Rainier area during the sur
However, about one-third of the total 332 commuters out in the Ra
are longshoremen and in any given week may be commuting to either
Cowlitz or Clatsop Counties.

If one wishes to establish the mobility of the American labor force, there is no need to look further than the commuting patterns of Columbia County workers. Some of the commuting is easily understandable, as in the case of the nearly 400 who commute from the Scappoose area to Multnomah County. But what about the 16 who commute from the same area to Clatsop County, a round trip of approximately 80 miles?

Over one-half of the 292 workers commuting into Clatsop County are construction workers, engaged in building a large pulp and paper complex approximately 10 miles west of Clatskanie. Many of the number, however, are employed in that portion of the complex already completed.

A high percentage of thos
during the survey week we
commuting to this county
year around basis because
who sometimes commute to
all total of commuters-ou
these workers are seldom

The 600 plus workers comm
the greatest range of occ
commuted to, and include
commuters-out.

TABLE XI

	COUNTIES COMMUTING TO				
	MULTNOMAH	WASHINGTON	COWLITZ	CLATSOP	TILLAMOOK
	388	16	8	16	
	36	8	208	76	
e	4	8	20	176	4
s, Urban	116	4	20	8	
	36	44	12	12	
s, Rural	64	8	4	4	4
	644	88	272	292	8

s the commuting pattern for the Rainier area during the survey week.
er, about one-third of the total 332 commuters out in the Rainier area
ngshoremen and in any given week may be commuting to either Multnomah,
z or Clatsop Counties.

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kers commuting into Clatsop
ers, engaged in building a
approximately 10 miles west
number, however, are employed
ex already completed.

A high percentage of those commuting into Cowlitz County during the survey week were material handlers. The total commuting to this county will probably average less on a year around basis because of the number of longshoremen who sometimes commute to other areas. However, the overall total of commuters-out would not be influenced, since these workers are seldom employed in Columbia County.

The 600 plus workers commuting to Multnomah County offer the greatest range of occupations of any of the counties commuted to, and include the majority of the 188 female commuters-out.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THOSE ACTIVELY SEEKI

TABLE XII

SKILLS OF THOSE SEEKING WORK

MALE Primary	MALE Secondary*		FEMALE Primary	FEMALE Secondary*
2	0	Professional Technical Managerial	12	0
0	6	Clerical	84	12
3	4	Sales	63	46
1	4	Service	95	13
8	0	Fishing Farming Forestry	0	0
21	13	Processing	61	4
18	0	Machine Trades	0	0
0	4	Bench Work	16	0
32	3	Structural	0	0
23	9	Miscellaneous	17	5
108	43	TOTAL	348	80

*Secondary based on experience.

TABLE

EDUCATION OF T

0 through 4 years...
5 through 8 years...
9 through 11 years...
12 years.............
13 through 15 years...
16 and over..........

TABLE

VOCATIONAL TRAININ

None....
One year
Two year
Three ye
Four yea

With a very few minor except the group who were unemploye were 18 years of age and ove

More than one-half of the gr available for work in eithe Area or in Longview, Washing third of the group (116) had during the past 26 weeks.

There were very few restrict with the most serious ones b commuting distance (under 20

IONS OF THOSE ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK

EKING WORK

	FEMALE	
	Primary	Secondary*
	12	0
	84	12
	63	46
	95	13
	0	0
	61	4
es	0	0
	16	0
	0	0
s	17	5
	348	80

TABLE XII-a

EDUCATION OF THOSE SEEKING WORK

0 through 4 years	0
5 through 8 years	76
9 through 11 years	302
12 years	66
13 through 15 years	6
16 and over	6

TABLE XII-b

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF THOSE SEEKING WORK

None	327
One year	75
Two years	21
Three years	21
Four years	12
	456

With a very few minor exceptions, all of the persons in the group who were unemployed and actively seeking work, were 18 years of age and over.

More than one-half of the group (264) stated they were available for work in either the Portland Metropolitan Area or in Longview, Washington. However, less than one-third of the group (116) had sought work in these areas during the past 26 weeks.

There were very few restrictions on employment acceptance, with the most serious ones being to days, only--96 and commuting distance (under 20 miles)--52.

CAPABILITIES OF THE INACTIVE LABOR F

TABLE XIII

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR,
BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

Based on Experience			Basis Other Than Experience	
Primary	Secondary		Primary	Secondary
4	0	Professional Technical Managerial	0	0
388	88	Clerical	68	36
160	92	Sales	44	16
312	192	Service	92	72
20	84	Farming Fishing Forestry	0	8
112	44	Processing	64	12
16	8	Machine Trades	0	4
76	0	Bench Work	24	16
8	8	Structural	4	4
44	16	Miscellaneous	8	32
1,140	532	TOTALS	304	200

The group of more than 1,400 persons who stated that they were available for work, but were not actively seeking work, offer some interesting possibilities.

Approximately two-thirds of this group had not worked in the 52 weeks preceding the survey. With the exception
of those beyond retirement a
quested to complete prelimin
only about half of those sol
Less than one out of ten in
pleted permanent registratio

The responses received, whic
55 percent of the total, wer
those indicating on the hous
available for, but not seeki
expansion, the tabular resum
tions is admittedly an appro
tional and vocational traini

Of those who were interviewe
severely limiting restrictio
acceptance, particularly wit
hours of work. Domestic cir
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reliable transportation, whe
dence, was also a factor of

In any case, it appears that
tential labor pool worth con
reason than that it is now b

TABLE XI

EDUCATION OF TH
BUT NOT SE

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	
0 through 4 years......	4
5 through 8 years......	21
9 through 11 years......	58
12 years...................	59
13 through 15 years......	
16 and over..............	
	1,44

ES OF THE INACTIVE LABOR FORCE

LE FOR,

Basis Other Than Experience Primary	Secondary
0	0
68	36
44	16
92	72
0	8
64	12
0	4
24	16
4	4
8	32
304	200

ho stated that they
actively seeking
ties.

had not worked in
th the exception

of those beyond retirement age, the entire group was requested to complete preliminary registration forms, but only about half of those solicited actually responded. Less than one out of ten in the group eventually completed permanent registrations.

The responses received, which accounted for approximately 55 percent of the total, were expanded to the total of those indicating on the household report that they were available for, but not seeking work. Because of this expansion, the tabular resume of occupational qualifications is admittedly an approximation. However, educational and vocational training tables are firmly based.

Of those who were interviewed from this group, many had severely limiting restrictions in the matter of work acceptance, particularly with regard to commuting and hours of work. Domestic circumstances were the governing factors in most of the restrictions, but lack of reliable transportation, where combined with rural residence, was also a factor of considerable proportions.

In any case, it appears that the group represents a potential labor pool worth considering if for no other reason than that it is now being wasted.

TABLE XIII-a
EDUCATION OF THOSE AVAILABLE FOR,
BUT NOT SEEKING WORK

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	
0 through 4 years	40
5 through 8 years	212
9 through 11 years	580
12 years	596
13 through 15 years	8
16 and over	8
	1,444

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING	
None	912
One	312
Two	156
Three	64
Four	0
	1,444

PROSPECTIVE LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

TABLE XIV

	------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS------			-----SECONDARY
OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	QUALIFIED	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT
Professional, Technical and Managerial	0	0	3	0
Clerical	13	27	4	0
Sales	4	16	3	3
Service	33	26	17	3
Farm, Fishing and Forestry	12	3	6	0
Processing Work	19	12	5	6
Machine Trades	0	0	2	0
Bench Work	0	0	3	0
Structural	0	5	2	0
Miscellaneous	6	11	9	0

Total Primary Classifications ...241 Total Secondary

Data with regard to prospective labor force entrants, together with that for those persons actively seeking work, are the only unexpanded data in this report. All data concerned with the prospective labor force entrant were secured through interviews with high school seniors who had indicated that they were going directly into the labor force from high school.

Tests (GATB) were administered to slightly more than four out of every five interviewed, but almost one-half of the primary classifications were assigned on the basis of prior experience.

As a result of counseling intervie
force entrants will seek to contin
various vocational fields, but alm
would need to combine further trai
providing work. Seven of the grou
ly to apprenticeship openings in o

On the basis of past experience, i
any of this group desiring to cont
through vocational training will n
There is no viable apprenticeship
nor are there any other facilities
ing, beyond the high school level.

SPECTIVE LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS

TABLE XIV

------PRIMARY CLASSIFICATIONS------			-----SECONDARY CLASSIFICATIONS-----		
QUALIFIED	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 6 DIGIT	ENTRY, 5 DIGIT	ENTRY, 4 DIGIT
0	0	3	0	0	2
13	27	4	0	2	1
4	16	3	3	1	0
33	26	17	3	1	0
12	3	6	0	3	0
19	12	5	6	2	0
0	0	2	0	3	6
0	0	3	0	1	11
0	5	2	0	0	3
6	11	9	0	2	6

Total Primary Classifications ...241

Total Secondary Classifications...56

labor force entrants, to-
ons actively seeking work,
this report. All data
labor force entrant were
high school seniors who
ing directly into the la-

to slightly more than four
but almost one-half of the
signed on the basis of

As a result of counseling interviews, many of these labor force entrants will seek to continue their training in various vocational fields, but almost all stated they would need to combine further training with some income-providing work. Seven of the group were referred directly to apprenticeship openings in other areas.

On the basis of past experience, it must be assumed that any of this group desiring to continue their education through vocational training will need to out-migrate. There is no viable apprenticeship program in the county, nor are there any other facilities for vocational training, beyond the high school level.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE WORK F

TABLE XV

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	NOW ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK 1/	NOW WORKING OUTSIDE COUNTY	AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK	LABOR (QUALIF
Professional, Technical and Managerial	14	12	4	0
Clerical	84	84	456	13
Sales	66	4	204	4
Service	96	28	404	33
Fishery, Farming and Forestry	8	12	20	12
Processing work	82	264	176	19
Machine Trades	18	44	16	0
Bench Work	16	40	100	0
Structural	32	164	12	0
Miscellaneous	40	144	52	6
TOTAL	456	796	1,444	87

1/ Does not include 123 secondary occupational classifications.

TELY AVAILABLE WORK FORCE

TABLE XV

NOW WORKING OUTSIDE COUNTY	AVAILABLE, BUT NOT SEEKING WORK	LABOR FORCE ENTRANTS (June 1967) QUALIFIED	ENTRY	TOTAL
12	4	0	3	33
84	456	13	31	668
4	204	4	19	297
28	404	33	43	604
12	20	12	9	61
264	176	19	17	558
44	16	0	2	80
40	100	0	3	159
164	12	0	7	215
144	52	6	20	262
796	1,444	87	154	2,937

---

ccupational classifications.

METHODOLOGY

In order to determine current manpower use and secure a projection of future manpower need in Columbia County, a sample group of 82 nonagricultural employers and 19 agricultural employers were interviewed. These employers represented 82 percent of the reported nonagricultural and 40 percent of the estimated agricultural employment in the county. Further, at least 50 percent of the total employment in each major nonagricultural industry division was represented by employers in the sample group.

Employers in the sample group were asked to detail their current employment by occupation, sex and age; whether or not there were current vacancies in any occupation; and their estimate of employment in each occupation currently on their payrolls for May 1970. They were also asked to state their minimum requirements, in terms of training and/or experience when hiring for individual occupations, and whether or not in-plant training was provided in each occupation. Job holders in each establishment were also canvassed to determine commuting patterns, the number of persons employed in Columbia County who reside outside the county, and the educational and skill levels of those employed.

Concurrently with the gathering of data in respect to current manpower use and future manpower need, procedure was set in motion to gather data with respect to the skill and educational profile of the unemployed, under-employed and those persons who, for personal reasons, were desirous of changing occupations. A temporary registration form was devised for this purpose, and given wide distribution throughout the county, with request for completion by all persons over the age of sixteen. The principal avenue of distribution was through the public schools, but these forms were also distributed through churches, clubs, fraternal organizations and other groups. There was a general tendency to disregard this invitation, even by those who were under-employed. Most of the response came from persons w
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sponse came from persons who were actually unemployed or from prospective labor market entrants in the final year of high school. However, registration points were set up in five different areas of the county, and all respondents were called in for the purpose of completing full registrations. Through this procedure some 500 persons, who were either unemployed or under-employed and actively seeking work, were registered.

The final phase of the labor force study consisted of a household canvass, encompassing a 25 percent sample of an estimated 7,000 households in the county. Data were secured through this study to establish the degree of attachment to the labor force of every person over the age of 16 years in each household. This phase of the study also went into such things as type of jobs held by those currently employed, commuting patterns (including which employed members of the household were employed in some other county), education and vocational training of each member of the household over the age of 16, type of work desired by those who were either now seeking work, or had sought work during ten or more of the past 52 weeks, and type of vocational training desired by those seeking to improve their employability.

A by-product of the household canvass was the development of information related to those persons who were ready, willing and able to accept work, but who had abandoned the active search for work because of the lack of employment opportunities for persons with their particular skills or degree of employability. Mostly, these people were from the distaff side, but there was a sizeable sprinkling of males included. Since these available-but-not-seeking persons appeared to represent a potential addition to the labor force, they, too, were called in to the registration points. An additional 200 plus registrations were thus secured. Because many of these people had not worked for several years, (in fact, many of them had never been gainfully employed), a sizeable counseling and testing workload was developed. Many of these labor force potentials were directed through counseling into active participation in the labor force. Others were encouraged into refresher training, and a few were referred to MDTA sponsored training. In retrospect, for the purposes of this report, the household canvass was undoubtedly the best tool available, insofar as arriving at the labor force potential of the county is concerned. See pages 55 through 57 for facsimile of the Household Study.

All quarters used throughout the study were donated by the various communities. (Acknowledgements listed on page 63). Approximately one-third of the household reports were completed by volunteer help. Reports for residents of the rural areas were completed by interviewers hired on a temporary basis for this specific duty. Inasmuch as considerable travel was involved in collecting the rural reports, it was thought that volunteers should not be asked to assume this task.

All information from the household reports was transferred to code sheets and then to permanent punched cards. These cards were used in machine processing of the data obtained, and will be retained indefinitely in the Smaller Communities Program Unit in the Central Office of the Department. In the process of preparing the code sheets, all direct identification of individuals was deleted and a serial number assigned which provides ready reference to the original household report, should such reference be necessary.

The 1,822 household reports which were completed accounted for a total population of 6,293 persons of all ages, or an average of 3.45 persons per household. Since the households had been sampled on a 25 percent basis, the population represented by the reports was first inflated to 100 percent, for comparison with the July 1966 estimate of the population research center of the Oregon State Board of Census. This estimate was 24,700, whereas the figure gained by inflating the household sample to 100 percent was 25,172. The 472 increase could easily be accounted for by in-migration during the five-month period. Therefore, it was assumed that the household reports represented a true one-fourth of the total population. Accordingly, all data contained in the reports were inflated to represent 100 percent of the population

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Data for the Economic Base
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as determined by the reports. All tables or other data in the report, with the exception of the labor force entrants and the group seeking work are reflective of this expansion. Data for these groups were taken directly from work registrations.

Data for the Economic Base Report were obtained by actual interviews with employers, government officials, businessmen, the county Agricultural Extension Service and reference materials from various sources. Some of the data were gleaned by personal inspection of the area.

Pages 55 through 57 are copies of the confidential household report, reduced to approximately 55 percent of the actual size. Page 58 is a copy, similarly reduced, of the instrument used in coding the information contained in the Household Study for delivery to the key punch operator. Page 59 is a reproduction, actual size, of the key punch document containing all of the information from the completed household report.

Note the identification of the household furnishing the report is completely removed before transmittal to key punch. Substituted for the name of the householder is an identification number which serves two purposes: it is a cross reference to the original report and it also identifies the general area of the county from which the report was taken. (Eg.1001 through 1999 indicates the urban area of St. Helens; 6001 through 6999 indicates the rural area surrounding St. Helens; 2001 through 2999 indicates Scappoose and surrounding territory, etc.) Note that the key punched card, reproduced in actual size on page 59, while carrying the interpreted identification number, otherwise conceals the identity of the household from which the information originated.

Page 60 is a reproduction, also reduced to 55 percent of actual size, of the preliminary registration form. This form is designed for self-completion, without further instructions. Page 61 is a reproduction, also reduced, of the instrument used in coding information from Application Cards (USES 511) for the key punch operator. Unlike the cards for the householder report, the keypunched document in this case does carry the identification of the applicant.

DEFINITIONS-OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with the theoretical or practical aspects of such fields of human endeavor as art, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, business relations and administrative, managerial and technical work.

Most of these occupations require substantial educational preparation (usually at the university, junior college, or technical institute level).

CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with preparing, transcribing, transferring, systematizing, and preserving written communications and records, collecting accounts and distributing information.

SALES OCCUPATIONS

Includes all occupations primarily concerned with assisting or influencing customer choice of products, commodities or services. It also includes some occupations in customer service closely identified with sales transactions but where there is no actual participation in the sales process (eg: carpet layers, drapery hangers, delivery boys, etc.).

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Includes those occupations concerned with the performance of services for persons which require either contact or close association with the individual for whom the service is performed; occupations concerned with protection of public or private property, occupations related to the servicing of buildings; occupations in cleaning, dyeing, and pressing; and attendants in amusement and recreation facilities.

FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AN

This category includes occupat
ing, harvesting, catching and
and animal life and the produc
concerned with providing servi
tivities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerne
compounding, heat or chemical
ing materials or products. Kn
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is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupat
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and stone. The relationship o
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repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupati
hand or bench machine tools or
used to fit, grind, carve, mol
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FINITIONS-OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

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FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with growing, harvesting, catching and gathering land and aquatic and animal life and the products thereof, and occupations concerned with providing services in support of these activities.

PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with refining, mixing, compounding, heat or chemical treating or similarly working materials or products. Knowledge of a process and adherence to formulas or other specifications are required in some degree. Operation of equipment or machinery is often involved.

MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations concerned with feeding, tending, operating, controlling, and setting up machines to work such materials as metal, paper, wood, and stone. The relationship of the worker to the machine is of prime importance in establishing the level of complexity at which the work is performed. At the higher levels, understanding of machine functions is frequently combined with the exercise of worker judgment based on knowledge of related subjects such as mathematics, blueprint reading, etc. At the lower levels of complexity, coordination of the eyes and hands is the most significant factor. This category also includes mechanics and repairmen.

BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

This category includes occupations where body members, hand or bench machine tools or a combination thereof are used to fit, grind, carve, mold, paint, sew, assemble, inspect, repair or similarly work a variety of objects.

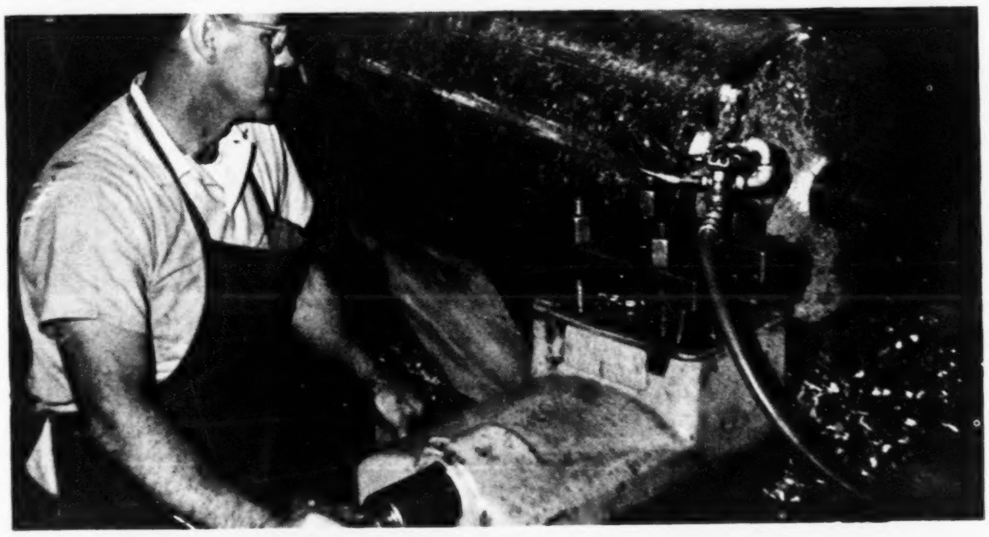
The work is usually performed in a set position in a mill, shop, or plant, at a bench, work table or conveyor. The more complex of these occupations requires the use of worker judgment; in the less complex, the worker follows a standardized procedure.

STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, paving, painting, repairing, and similarly working structures or structural parts, such as bridges, buildings, roads, motor vehicles, cables, airplane engines, girders, plates, and frames. They involve the use of hand or portable power tools in working such materials as wood, metal, concrete, glass and clay. Except for factory line production, the work is usually performed outside a factory or shop environment.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Includes occupations concerned with transportation services; packaging and warehousing; utilities; amusement, recreation, and motion picture services; mining and logging; graphic arts, and activities not elsewhere classified.



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INDUSTRIES D

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms pri
struction by contract, whether of
pipe lines, excavating or general
includes specialty contractors, s
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MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter n
cludes all establishments primari
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Not included in manufacturing are
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ONE OF THE FEW FACTORY JO
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INDUSTRIES DEFINED

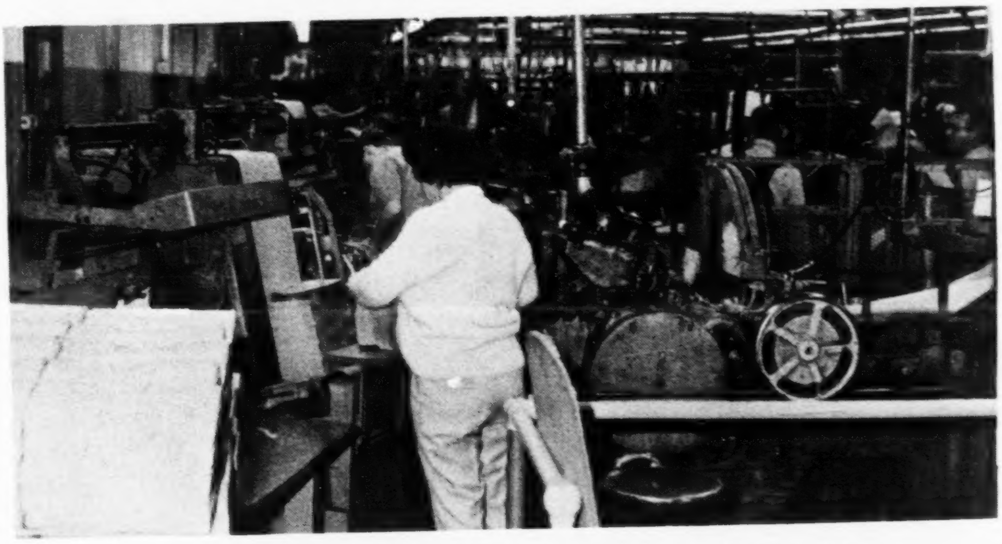
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

This group includes all firms primarily engaged in construction by contract, whether of buildings, highways, pipe lines, excavating or general construction. It also includes specialty contractors, such as painting, air conditioning, roofing, flooring, electrical, plumbing, or plastering. Construction is construed to mean new, additional alteration or demolition. Installation of pre-fab materials or equipment by a contractor comes within this division. However, when such installation is made by the vendor or manufacturer of the materials or equipment, it is not considered as construction.

MANUFACTURING

With the exceptions hereinafter noted, this division includes all establishments primarily engaged in altering, combining or adding to materials or substances for the purpose of enhancing the value or usability.

Not included in manufacturing are such activities as processing of raw materials on a farm, fabrication at a



ONE OF THE FEW FACTORY JOBS FOR WOMEN IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MANUFACTURING (Cont.)

construction site by a contractor, or processing for retail sale on the premises of firms ordinarily engaged in retail trade.

Treated in this study as separate divisions of manufacturing are:

1. Lumber and wood products, which includes logging and other operations in connection with commercial tree farms; primary processing of lumber and veneer, prefabrication of wooden buildings or structural members thereof, and manufacture of shaped wooden products.

2. Paper and allied products, which includes the manufacture of pulps from wood and other cellulose fibres; the manufacture of paper and paperboard, and the conversion of paper and paperboard into various products.

3. Other manufacturing, which includes all manufacturing operations not specifically covered in groups one and two, above.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads, motor carriers, warehousing, water transportation; airlines, freight forwarding, pipe lines, and local and suburban transportation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and Telegraph; Radio and Television broadcasting, and commercial shortwave systems.

UTILITIES

Light, heat and power, whether electric or gas; water supply, and sanitary services.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or other industrial, commercial, or professional users withou
chandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments
merchandise for personal, ho
and in rendering service inc

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL

In addition to banks and tru
business of whatever nature,
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modities and contracts, owne
of real estate.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group in
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other professional services;
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Under miscellaneous is inclu
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salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includ
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Treated separately are all g
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s primarily engaged in selling
r other industrial, commercial,

or professional users without regard to the type of merchandise purveyed.

RETAIL TRADE

Includes all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal, household or farm consumption and in rendering service incidental to the sale of goods.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

In addition to banks and trust companies and insurance business of whatever nature, this division includes credit agencies, holding companies, brokers, dealers in commodities and contracts, owners, lessors and developers of real estate.

SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS

Under service, this group includes hotels and other lodging places; trailer parks; personal, business, repair, and amusement services; medical, legal, engineering and other professional services; educational institutions (other than government operated); non-profit membership organizations and other services such as agricultural, animal husbandry, and horticultural services when performed on a fee or contract basis.

Under miscellaneous is included such activities as fishing, forestry and mining, where no individual activity encompasses more than one percent of the total wage and salary employment.

GOVERNMENT

This industrial group includes all federal, state, local and international activities such as legislative, judicial and administrative functions as well as government owned and operated business enterprises, such as utilities, hospitals, and other such services.

Treated separately are all government activities in the educational field.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLDER'S CONFIDENTIAL REPORT
SMALLER COMMUNITIES MANPOWER STUDY

PART I
HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

1. Name of head of household Joseph (First) P. (Initial) DOAKES (Last)

2. Address of household 317 SOUTH 28th st St. Helens

3. How long in the County? 3 yrs 4. Place of residence prior to moving to this County NEVADA

5. Is your place of residence (a) In a town of 2,500 or more population (X) (b) On a farm of 3 or more acres which produced at least $150 worth of farm products in 1966(___) (c) On a farm of less than 3 acres which sold at least $150 worth of farm products in 1966 (___) (d) On a nonproducing farm (___) (e) In a town of less than 2,500 population (___).

6. Including yourself, how many persons reside in your household? 5

NOTE: A household is the entire group of people living in a dwelling unit, including the head of the household and all relatives, also any lodgers, or domestic help in residence. It does not include any members of the family not in residence.

7. How many of your household are under 10 years old? 2 10 to 15? 1

Sixteen years old and over? 2

8. What is the first name of each household member over the age of 16? (List head of household first and circle name of household member preparing this report).

	1	2	3	4	5
FIRST NAMES--------------→	JOSEPH	MINNIE			
9. Age, on last birthday	37	35			
10. Sex	M	F			
11. Relation to head of household		SPOUSE			
12. Marital status	M	M			
13. Physical condition. (Use Letters below to indicate)	A	A			

A - Good Health
B - Permanently Disabled
C - Temporarily Disabled
D - Partially Disabled

PART II
LABOR FORCE STATUS

	1	
1. First names of Household members--------------→	Joseph	Mi
2. Enter "X" if any work performed last week; "O" if none.	X	
3. If any work done, enter approximate hours spent in: (a) Nonfarm self-employment		
(b) Nonfarm wage & salary work	32	
(c) Farm operations		
(d) Farm work for wages		
(e) Unpaid family work		
(f) Total hours worked	32	
4. If the total hours worked for any household member was less than 30, would this person have worked more hours if more work was available?	Yes___ No ___	
(MAKE NO ENTRIES HERE FOR PERSONS WHO WORKED 40 H		
5. During the past WEEK, which persons in the household were: (a) Actively seeking work?		
(b) On temporary layoff from regular job?	✓	
(c) Ready to work, but not looking?		
(d) Keeping house?		
(e) Going to school?		
(f) Retired		
(g) Unable to work?		
6. During the past YEAR, how many weeks was each household member principally engaged in: (a) Nonfarm self-employment		
(b) Nonfarm wage work	46	
(c) Operating a farm		
(d) Farm wage work		
(e) Looking for work	6	
(f) Not available for work (or not looking)		

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TIAL REPORT
NPOWER STUDY

P. DOAKES
Initial Last
el st St. HELENS

of residence prior to moving to this

) or more population (X) (b) On a
150 worth of farm products in
h sold at least $150 worth of farm
n (___) (e) In a town of less than

ur household? 5

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atives, also any lodgers, or domes-
de any members of the family not in

l? 2 10 to 15? 1

ver the age of 16?
household member preparing this

3	4	5

PART II
LABOR FORCE STATUS

	1	2	3	4	5
1. First names of Household members ---------------→	Joseph	MINNE			
2. Enter "X" if any work performed last week; "O" if none.	X	O			
3. If any work done, enter approximate hours spent in: (a) Nonfarm self-employment					
(b) Nonfarm wage & salary work	32				
(c) Farm operations					
(d) Farm work for wages					
(e) Unpaid family work					
(f) Total hours worked	32	O			
4. If the total hours worked for any household member was less than 30, would this person have worked more hours if more work was available?	Yes ___ No ___	X ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
(MAKE NO ENTRIES HERE FOR PERSONS WHO WORKED 40 HOURS OR MORE)					
5. During the past WEEK, which persons in the household were: (a) Actively seeking work?					
(b) On temporary layoff from regular job?	✓				
(c) Ready to work, but not looking?		✓			
(d) Keeping house?					
(e) Going to school?					
(f) Retired					
(g) Unable to work?					
6. During the past YEAR, how many weeks was each household member principally engaged in: (a) Nonfarm self-employment					
(b) Nonfarm wage work	46	12			
(c) Operating a farm					
(d) Farm wage work		3			
(e) Looking for work	6	22			
(f) Not available for work (or not looking)		7			

PART II
LABOR FORCE STATUS (Cont.)

	1	2	3	4	5
7. (FOR THOSE REPORTING NONFARM WORK ONLY)	J	M			
(a) What was the length of the longest job held last year?	28	12			
(b) What was the nature of this job?	AUTO MECh	SALES			
(c) In what industry?	AutoDealer	VARiety Store			
(d) How many other jobs did you have during the year?	1	0			
(e) Duration of the second longest.	18				
8. (FOR THOSE REPORTING FARM WORK ONLY)					
(a) How many weeks was your longest farm job?		3			
(b) What kind of work?		Harvest			
(c) What crop, or crops were worked?		Berries			
9. (FOR THOSE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO REPORTED LOOKING FOR WORK, ONLY					
(a) What was the principal work performed by this member in the preceding five years?		SALES			
(b) How long did he work at this type of work?		2			
(c) Does he have experience in a second type of work?		YES			
(d) If the answer to (c) is yes, what kind of work?		Waitress			
(e) What kind of work was sought during the past year as a first choice?		SALES			
(f) As a second choice?		None			

PART III
MOBILITY
NOTE: DO NOT COMPLETE FOR ANY MEMBER OF HOUSE
LABOR MARKET

	1
1. Which members of the household would be willing to move elsewhere within 30 days for permanent work?	Joseph
(a) For what kind of work?	Mechani
(b) Monthly wage required.	600^{00}
(c) In what area?	Californi
2. Which members, if any, would be willing to leave home immediately for temporary nonfarm work?	
(a) What kind of work?	
(b) At what hourly wages?	
(c) In what area?	
3. Which members of the household, if any, would be willing to leave home temporarily for seasonal farm work?	
(a) What kind of farm work?	
(b) At what hourly wages?	
(c) During what season?	
4. TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY THOSE WHO REPORT WORK AS A FARM OPERATOR IN SEC. II, 3,(c)	
(a) Is this member of the household available for full-time nonfarm work within commuting distance?	
(b) If so, for what kind of work?	
(c) At what monthly wages?	
(d) Maximum commuting distance	
(e) Would taking a full-time nonfarm job reduce the size of the farm operation?	
5. Which members of the household are now commuting to work outside the county?	Joseph
(a) What type of work?	Mechani
(b) Where?	Multnom

	3	4	5
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PART III
MOBILITY
NOTE: DO NOT COMPLETE FOR ANY MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD WHO IS PERMANENTLY OUT OF THE LABOR MARKET

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Which members of the household would be willing to move elsewhere within 30 days for permanent work?	Joseph				
(a) For what kind of work?	Mechanic				
(b) Monthly wage required.	600^{00}				
(c) In what area?	California				
2. Which members, if any, would be willing to leave home immediately for temporary nonfarm work?					
(a) What kind of work?					
(b) At what hourly wages?					
(c) In what area?					
3. Which members of the household, if any, would be willing to leave home temporarily for seasonal farm work?					
(a) What kind of farm work?					
(b) At what hourly wages?					
(c) During what season?					
4. TO BE ANSWERED ONLY BY THOSE WHO REPORT WORK AS A FARM OPERATOR IN SEC. II, 3,(c)					
(a) Is this member of the household available for full-time nonfarm work within commuting distance?					
(b) If so, for what kind of work?					
(c) At what monthly wages?					
(d) Maximum commuting distance					
(e) Would taking a full-time nonfarm job reduce the size of the farm operation?					
5. Which members of the household are now commuting to work outside the county?	Joseph				
(a) What type of work?	Mechanic				
(b) Where?	Multnomah				

PART IV
EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF HOUSEHOLD

	1	2	3	4	5
1. Enter number of years of completed schooling for each member of household over 16 years of age.	11	12			
2. Years of vocational training, if any.	3	2			
3. Type of vocational training (a) High School	X	X			
(b) Military					
(c) Apprenticeship					
(d) Trade School(Includes Business School)	X				
4. Has the training in 3 above, if any, been used in his work?	Yes X No ___	___ X	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
(a) Of help in obtaining work?	Yes X No ___	___ X	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
5. Which household members, if any, are now interested in vocational training?		MINNIE			
(a) For what kind of work?		Beauty opr			
6. If further training is found to be necessary or advisable, what financial arrangements would be necessary? (Check one only)					
(a) None					
(b) Costs of training advanced					
(c) Cost of training would need to be paid, but could support self while in training.		X			
(d) Would need financial assistance covering both costs of training and subsistence while in training.					

KEYPUNCH CODE SHEET
FOR HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

	Col. No.	GANG PUNCH ABOVE DOUBLE LINE	
IDENTIFICATION	1- 4		1 2 3 5
HOW LONG IN COUNTY? (I-3)	5	1=Less than 1 yr.; 2=1 to 2 yrs; 3=2 to 3 yrs; 4=3 to 4 yrs; 5=4 to 5 yrs; 6=5 yrs. or over	4
PRIOR RESIDENCE (I-4)	6	1=In Oregon; 2=West Coast; 3=Else where in U.S. 4=Foreign; 5=Over 5 yrs. in County	3
LOCATION (I-5)	7	1=Town of 2,500; 2=Producing farm; 3=Rural Non-farm; 4=Town of less than 2,500	1
TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (1-6)	8- 9		5
UNDER 10 YRS. OF AGE (I-7)	10		2
10 TO 15 YRS. OF AGE (I-7)	11		1
AGE (I-9)	12-13		3 7
SEX (I-10)	14	1=Male; 2=Female	1
RELATION TO HEAD (I-11)	15	1=Head; 2=Parent of Head; 3=Spouse; 4=Child; 5=Other	1
MARITAL STATUS (I-12)	16	1=Married; 2=Single	1
PHYSICAL CONDITION (I-13)	17	1=Good; 2=Perm. Disabled; 3=Temp. Disabled; 4=Part Disabled	1
MAJORITY OF WORK PREV. WEEK (II-3)	18	1=SE Nonag.; 2=Nonag. Wage; 3=Farm Opr.; 4=Farm Wage Work; 5=Unpaid Fam. Wk; 6=Unempl.	2
TOTAL HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK (II-3)	19-20		3 2
WOULD HAVE WORKED MORE (II-4)	21	1=Yes; 2=No	1
AVAILABILITY LAST WEEK (II-5)	22	1=Actively Seeking; 2=Temp. Layoff; 3=Avail., Not Seeking; 4=Domestic Duties; 5=In School; 6=Retired; 7=Not Able; 8=Fully Empl; 9=Pt.Time	8
ACTIVITY LAST YR., PRINCIPAL (II-6)	23	1=SE Nonag.;2=Nonag. Wage & Salary; 3=Farm Opr.; 4=Farm Wage Work; 5=Seeking work; 6=Not Available	2
TOTAL WEEKS PRINC. ACTIVITY (II-6)	24-25		4 6
NO. OF WKS. IN LONGEST NONFARM JOB LAST YR.(II-7a)	26-27		2 8
TYPE OF JOB (II-7b)	28-29	1-PTM; 2=Clerical;3=Sales;4=Service;5=Farm, Fish. & For.;6=Processing,other than machine; 7=Mach.Proc.;8=Metals Fabr.;9=Maint. & Rep; 10=Bench Trades;11=Struct. hand trades;12= Struct.Mach.;13=Struct. Labor; 14=Mach. Opr., Other; 15=Foremen	0 9
INDUSTRY OF JOB (II-7c)	30	1=Constr.; 2=Mfg.; 3=T.C.U.;4=Trade;5= F.I.R.E.; 6=Service;7=Govt.; 0=No Work	4
NUMBER OF JOBS IN PAST YEAR (II-7d)	31		2
NO. OF WEEKS IN LONGEST FARM JOB (II-8a)	32-33		0 0
TYPE OF JOB (II-8b)	34	1=Milker; 2=Dairy Hand; 3=Harvest Hand; 4=Farm Hand, General	0
PRINCIPAL WORK PAST 5 YEARS (II-9a)	35-36	See 28-29 Above	0 0
TOTAL TIME IN THIS TYPE OF WORK (II-9b)	37	1=to 6 Mos.; 2=6 to 12 mos.; 3=12 to 18 mos.; 4=18 to 24 mos.; 5=24 to 30 mos.; etc.	0

SECONDARY JOB EXP. (II-9d)	38-39	See 28-
TYPE OF WORK SOUGHT (II-9e)	40-41	See 28-
SECOND CHOICE OF WORK(II-9f)	42-43	See 28-
MONTHLY SALARY REQUIRED FOR PERM. MOVE (III-1b)	44-46	000=Not
LOCALITY (III-1c)	47	1=In Or
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR TEMP. MOVE (III-2b)	48-50	000=Not
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR FARM WORK (III-3b)	51-53	000=Not
SEASON AVAILABLE (III-3c)	54	1=Any s 3=Summe
FARM OPERATOR AVAILABLE (III-4a)	55	1=Yes;
TYPE OF WORK (III-4b)	56-57	See 28-
MONTHLY WAGE REQUIRED (III-4c)	58-60	000=Not
COMMUTE DISTANCE, MILES (III-4d)	61-62	00=Not
WOULD REDUCE FARM OPERATION (III-4e)	63	1=Yes;
IF COMMUTING, TYPE OF WORK (III-5a)	64-65	See 28-
WHERE (III-5b)	66	1=Multno 4=Clatso
NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED (IV-1)	67-68	
YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-2)	69	
TYPE(S) OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-3)	70-73	1=HS; 2= 4=Trade
		EXAMPLE:
TRAINING USED IN PRESENT WORK (IV-4)	74	1=Yes;
OF HELP IN OBTAINING WORK (IV-4a)	75	1=Yes;
NOW INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-5)	76	1=Yes;
TYPE OF OCCUPATION (IV-5a)	77-78	See 28-
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS NEEDED (IV-6)	79	O=Not in advances plus sub

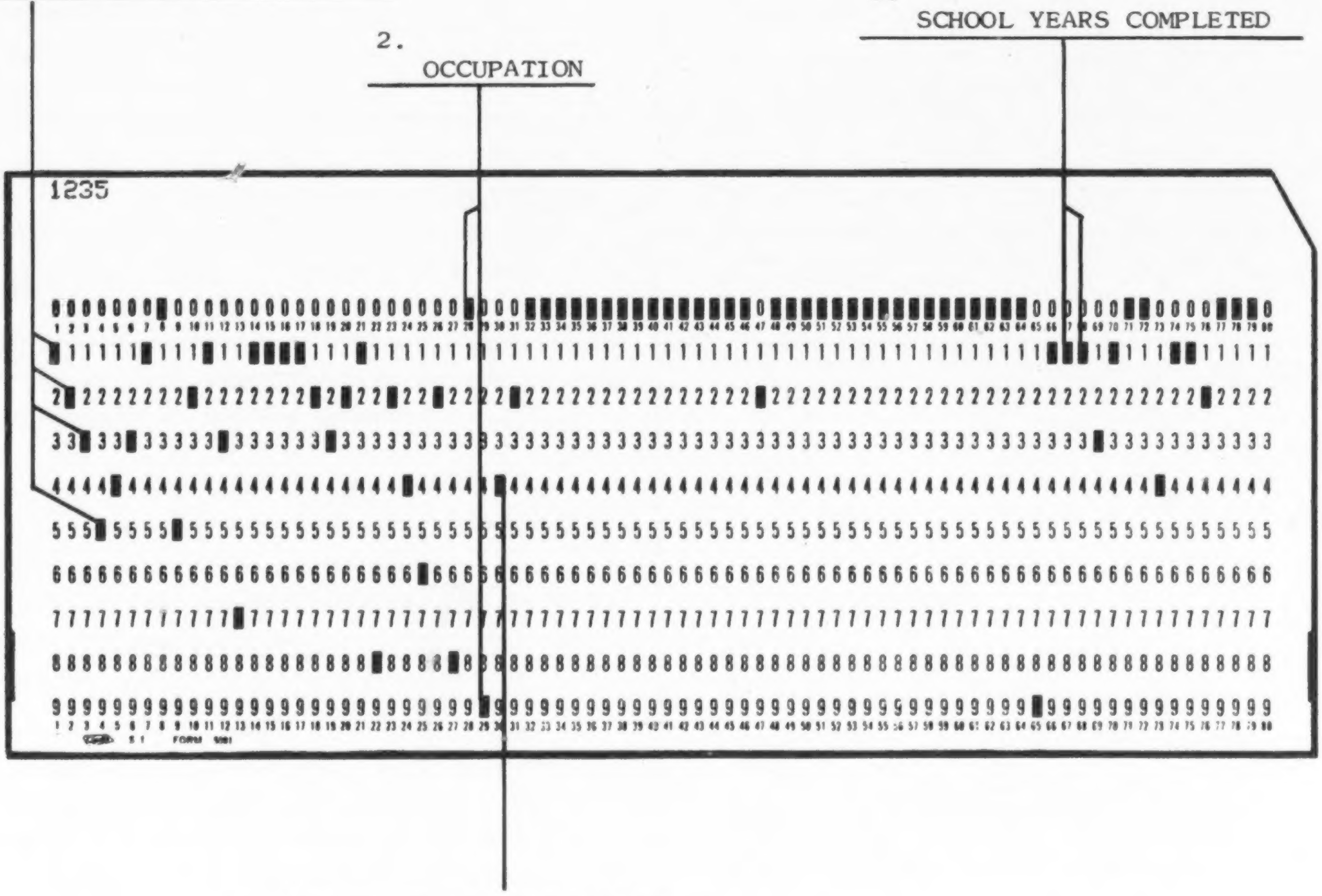
SHEET
TIONNAIRE

UNCH ABOVE DOUBLE LINE

	1	2	3	5
=1 to 2 yrs; 3=2 to 3 yrs; 5 yrs; 6=5 yrs. or over				4
Coast; 3=Else where in U.S. yrs. in County				3
roducing farm; 3=Rural less than 2,500				1
				5
				2
				1
			3	7
				1
Head; 3=Spouse;				1
				1
bled; 3=Temp. Disabled;				1
. Wage; 3=Farm Opr.; Unpaid Fam. Wk; 6=Unempl.				2
			3	2
				1
2=Temp. Layoff; 3=Avail., tic Duties; 5=In School; e; 8=Fully Empl; 9=Pt.Time				8 ▨
Wage & Salary; 3=Farm rk; 5=Seeking work;				2 ▨
			4	6
			2	8
Sales;4=Service;5=Farm, ssing,other than machine; s Fabr.;9=Maint. & Rep; Struct. hand trades;12= ct. Labor; 14=Mach. Opr.,			0	9 ▨
=T.C.U.;4=Trade;5= 7=Govt.; 0=No Work				4
				2
			0	0
nd; 3=Harvest Hand;				0
			0	0
12 mos.; 3=12 to 18 mos.; 24 to 30 mos.; etc.				0

SECONDARY JOB EXP. (II-9d)	38-39	See 28-29			0	0
TYPE OF WORK SOUGHT (II-9e)	40-41	See 28-29			0	0
SECOND CHOICE OF WORK (II-9f)	42-43	See 28-29			0	0
MONTHLY SALARY REQUIRED FOR PERM. MOVE (III-1b)	44-46	000=Not Willing		6	0	0
LOCALITY (III-1c)	47	1=In Oregon; 2=Outside the state				2
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR TEMP. MOVE (III-2b)	48-50	000=Not Willing		0	0	0
HOURLY WAGE REQUIRED FOR FARM WORK (III-3b)	51-53	000=Not Willing		0	0	0
SEASON AVAILABLE (III-3c)	54	1=Any season; 2=School Vacations; 3=Summers Only; 0=Not avail.;				0
FARM OPERATOR AVAILABLE (III-4a)	55	1=Yes; 2=No				0
TYPE OF WORK (III-4b)	56-57	See 28-29			0	0
MONTHLY WAGE REQUIRED (III-4c)	58-60	000=Not Available		0	0	0
COMMUTE DISTANCE, MILES (III-4d)	61-62	00=Not Commuting			0	0
WOULD REDUCE FARM OPERATION (III-4e)	63	1=Yes; 2=No; 3=Don't Know; 0=Not Interested				0
IF COMMUTING, TYPE OF WORK (III-5a)	64-65	See 28-29			0	9
WHERE (III-5b)	66	1=Multnomah; 2=Washington; 3=Cowlitz; 4=Clatsop; 5=Tillamook; 0=No r;0=No				1
NUMBER SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED (IV-1)	67-68				1	1
YEARS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-2)	69					3
TYPE(S) OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-3)	70-73	1=HS; 2=Military; 3=Apprenticeship; 4=Trade School	1	0	0	4
		EXAMPLE: 0030=Apprentice only 0034=Apprentice, plus trade school 1004=HS plus trade school, etc.				▨
TRAINING USED IN PRESENT WORK (IV-4)	74	1=Yes; 2=No; 0=No Training				1
OF HELP IN OBTAINING WORK (IV-4a)	75	1=Yes; 2=No; 0=No Training				1
NOW INTERESTED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING (IV-5)	76	1=Yes; 2=No				2
TYPE OF OCCUPATION (IV-5a)	77-78	See 28-29 0=Not interested				0
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS NEEDED (IV-6)	79	0=Not interested; 1=None; 2=Cost of training advances; 3=Training free; 4=Free Training, plus subsistence				0 ▨

INDIVIDUAL KEYPUNCH CARDS
HOUSEHOLD STUDY



1. Identification number. This number is a cross-reference to the original report, and also shows the county area from which the report came.

2. OCCUPATION

3. SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

4. INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

TO SIGHT READ CARD, REFER TO CODE SHEET ON PAGE 52.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION FORM

IMPORTANT!
READ ALL QUESTIONS BEFORE ANSWERING ANY QUESTION

1. NAME____ MALE ( ) FEMALE ( )
First Initial Last

2. ADDRESS____
Street or RFD No. Post Office State

3. TELEPHONE No.____________ IF THIS IS A MESSAGE NUMBER, PLEASE CHECK THIS BLOCK☐. Also check with owner of telephone to assure messages will be delivered.

4. WHAT IS YOUR BIRTH DATE? ___/___/___ Social Security Acct. No. ___/___/___
Mo. Day Year

5. CIRCLE HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 COLLEGE 1 2 3 4

6. As a part of the above schooling, did you receive any vocational or commercial training, such as metal shop, wood shop, typing, shorthand, etc.?____________
If the answer is yes, what type of training?____________
____

7. Since the above schooling, have you received any vocational training of any kind, such as apprenticeship, correspondence courses, adult education, on the job training, etc.?________ If so, please list the training below:

TYPE OF TRAINING	LENGTH OF COURSE	DID YOU COMPLETE?
A.		
B.		

8. IF YOU ARE NOW WORKING, what is the title of the job in which you are employed?
____
(a) How long have you worked at this job?____________

9. IF YOU ARE NOW UNEMPLOYED, what kind of work did you do in your last job?________
____ For how long?____________

10. If your present or last previous job was not in what you consider your usual line of work, please list your normal and usual occupation:____________
____________ How long have you done this kind of work?________

11. If you have at any time served on active duty with the armed forces of the United States or with an ally of the United States in time of conflict, please list the periods of service below:

DATE OF ENTRY ON ACTIVE DUTY____________ DATE OF RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY________

Type of Discharge________________________

PART II

IMPO
PLEASE READ ALL QUESTIONS B

1. Whether you are now employed or not, in
____
2. Have you ever done the type of work lis
3. Would you need training or retraining o
type of work?____________
4. Does this type of work in which you are
of your present residence?_______If not
area where such work might be found?___
5. If it is found that training or retrain
would you be willing to undergo such tr
   - A. The training costs were advanced, t
   - B. The training would be without cost
   self while in training?__________
   - C. The training would be without cost
   sum to take care of your personal e
   - D. Arrangements could be made for on-t
   a part of the standard wage while i
6. If an interview can be arranged for you
   (a) Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 5 PM
   Saturday, 8 AM to Noon____
7. Bearing in mind that no guarantee of ei
could you travel as much as 15 miles fo
8. Are you interested in, or willing to ta
determining your employment potential?_
approximately two hours and are free, w

RATION FORM

T!
ERING ANY QUESTION

MALE ( )
FEMALE ( )

Last

Office State
SAGE NUMBER, PLEASE CHECK THIS
to assure messages will be delivered.

al Security Acct. No.______/__/______

COLLEGE 1 2 3 4

ive any vocational or commercial train-
orthand, etc.?____________________

ny vocational training of any kind,
, adult education, on the job train-
raining below:
H OF COURSE DID YOU COMPLETE?

he job in which you are employed?

id you do in your last job?__________

or how long?____________________

n what you consider your usual line of
ation:____________________

ave you done this kind of work?________

with th armed forces of the United
n time of conflict, please list the

TE OF RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY________

PART II

IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ ALL QUESTIONS BEFORE ANSWERING ANY QUESTION

1. Whether you are now employed or not, in what type of job are you now interested?

2. Have you ever done the type of work listed above?_______If so, how long?_________

3. Would you need training or retraining of some sort before you could undertake this type of work?___________

4. Does this type of work in which you are interested exist within commuting distance of your present residence?______If not, can you finance your own removal to an area where such work might be found?_______

5. If it is found that training or retraining will be needed to make you employable, would you be willing to undergo such training provided:
   A. The training costs were advanced, to be later repaid from your salary?________
   B. The training would be without cost to you, but you would need to maintain yourself while in training?_________
   C. The training would be without cost to you and you would also receive a nominal sum to take care of your personal expenses while in training?________
   D. Arrangements could be made for on-the-job training, whereby you would receive a part of the standard wage while in training?________

6. If an interview can be arranged for you, which time do you prefer? (check one)
   (a) Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 5 PM____ Monday, 7 PM to 10 PM____
   Saturday, 8 AM to Noon____

7. Bearing in mind that no guarantee of either training or employment is involved, could you travel as much as 15 miles for an interview? ____If not, how far?______

8. Are you interested in, or willing to take an aptitude test which would assist in determining your employment potential?______ (NOTE: Such tests normally require approximately two hours and are free, whether you are now employed or not.)

CODE SHEET - WORK APPLICATION

NAME	1 - 15	
SOCIAL SECURITY ACCT #	16 - 24	
OCCUPATIONAL CODE(PRIMARY)	25 - 30	
YEAR OF BIRTH	31 - 32	
SEX	33	1=Male; 2=Female
LAST COMPLETE YEAR SCHOOL	34 - 35	(16 includes more than 16)
VOCATIONAL TRAINING	36	1=Business School 2=Trade School 3=Apprenticeship 4=Other
PLACE OF RESIDENCE	37	1=Urban; 2=Rural Nonfarm 3=Farm
TIME IN COUNTY	38	1= 6 Months; 2= 6 to 12 mos; 3= 12 to 18 mos. etc.
MARITAL STATUS	39	1=Single; 2=Married 3=Widowed or divorced
PRIMARY WAGE EARNER	40	1=Yes; 2=No;
TOTAL YEARS OF WORK EXPERIENCE	41	(9 includes more than 9)
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS	42	0=Unempl.; 1=Part time; 2=Temp. 3=Seasonal work; 4=Full time perm.
PREVIOUS WORK, MAJORITY OF SINCE 16	43	See Above
MONTHS WORKED IN PAST TWELVE	44	(9 Includes more than 9)
VETERAN STATUS	45	0=Non Vet; 2=Vet; 3=Disabled Vet.
HANDICAPPED	46 - 48	(From ES manual)
IF NEEDED FOR WORK HAS: TOOLS	49	1=Yes; 2=No;
OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE	50	1=Yes; 2=No;
COMMUTING RESTRICTIONS	51	0=Walking distance; 1=5 Miles 2=10 Miles, etc.; 9=Will move
AVAILABILITY	52	1=Part time; 2=Temp.; 3=June-Aug.; 4=Sept.-May; 5=Days only; 6=Nights; 7=Weekends; 8=Nights & Weekends
TEST RESULTS, GATB	53	"G"
1 = 135, up	54	"V"
2 = 120 - 134	55	"N"
3 = 110 - 119	56	"S"
4 = 100 - 109	57	"P"
5 = 90 - 99	58	"Q"
6 = 80 - 89	59	"K"
7 = 70 - 79	60	"F"
8 = 60 - 69	61	"M"
COUNSELING	62	0 = None; 1 = Initial; 2 = Subseq.
MAINTAIN SELF DURING VOCATIONAL TRAINING PERIOD	63	0 = No; 1 = 4 Weeks; 2 = 8 Weeks, Etc.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Smaller Communities Services, as a unit of the Oregon Department of Employment, takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and assistance of the following groups in making this report possible:

To the Columbia County Community Action Team, and specifically to Guy Thomas, Chairman, and Eleanor Ross, Director, for their assistance in presenting the Smaller Communities Program to the public.

To Moose Lodge Number 591, and specifically to A. R. Barnes, Governor of the Lodge, for the donation of quarters and utilities to be used by the Mobile Team while in Columbia County.

To the Columbia County Commissioners for the donation of an installed telephone in the quarters provided by the Moose Lodge.

To the West Oregon Electric Cooperative for the donation of quarters for the Mobile Team in Vernonia.

To all of the high schools of the county for the use of their facilities for interviewing, registering, testing and counseling of adults.

To the volunteers from these organizations who rendered valuable assistance in connection with the Household Study:

The PTA Chapters of St. Helens
Chamber of Commerce of Vernonia
Federated Women's Clubs of Scappoose
Community Action Team of Rainier
Junior Chamber of Commerce of Scappoose

A word of thanks is also due to the many employers who took time out from their own business day to cooperate in furnishing information for the study, which could not otherwise have been secured. This also is true of the many householders who willingly complied with requests for information in connection with the Household Study.

Finally, a word of thanks to the Press of the county, who kept the project continually before the public during the entire time the study was in progress.